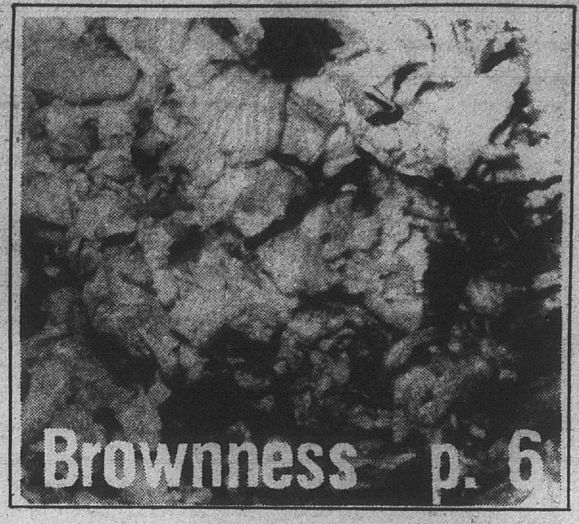
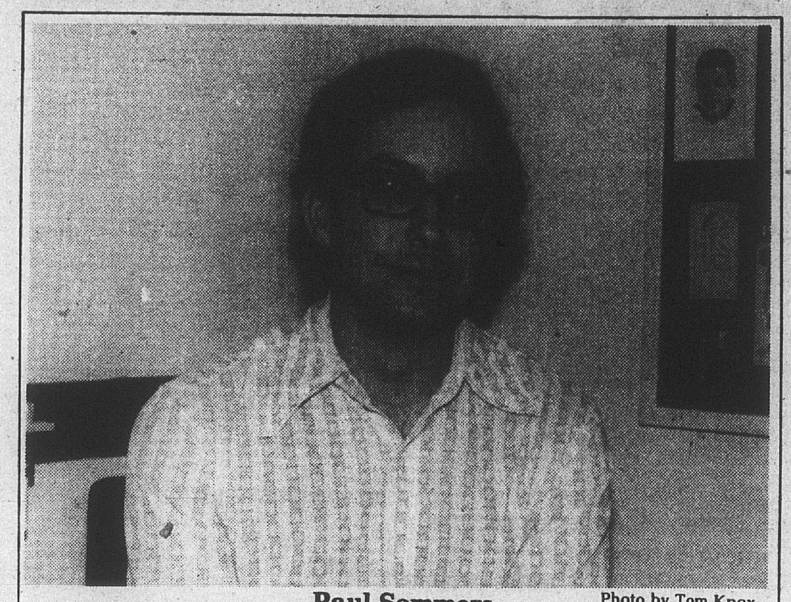
Middlebury
The Campus

VOL. 76 NO. 18 MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT MARCH 19, 1982





Paul Sommers Photo by Tom Knox

It's thumbs up for Sommers

By Paul Cramer

The word 'associate" took on a special meaning for Paul Sommers this week—tenure. Denied tenure in December, Sommers was informed that he had won his appeal and will become an Associate Professor of Economics, a tenured rank, on July 1.

"How do you spell relief?" Sommers asked with a broad smile, "T-E-N-U-R-E." Sommers said he had "all sorts of mixed emotions" about the tenure process, but he believes "justice has been served."

Nicholas Clifford, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, says the reversal of the decision "demonstrates the integrity of the procedures and of the people who carry them out." Clifford could not recall a case in which a tenure decision had been reversed since the faculty adopted its present procedures in 1975.

Sommers' appeal began after he was denied tenure in on December 8. After notifying the College President that he would appeal, Sommers submitted a detailed report of the grounds for his appeal on January 15. The Appeals Council, chaired by Murray Dry, Professor of Political Science, read Sommers's report, and interviewed him as well as others involved in the case.

Given what he thought were slim chances for success, Sommers said that he was not very confident about his chances before the Council and thought they might quickly dismiss his case. Instead, the Council met with him for 2 1/2 hours and "made a sincere effort" to find out what his grievances were, according to Sommers.

Although the specific violations are confidential, the Appeals Council found procedural violations in the Sommers case and sent it back to the Committee on Reappointment (COR). John Craven, Professor of Economics and acting chairman of the department when tenure was originally denied, said the COR then asked him to write "a departmental letter in a form similiar to my original letter which solicited the views of the tenured members of the department." Craven added that the "consensus supported tenure." Given renewed departmental support, the COR reconsidered the Sommers case and recommended tenure.

Sommers believes that his record should have been strong enough to win tenure on his initial review. But, he believes disputes over a mathematics requirement for majors and royalty rights on the annual economics conference report soured feelings in the department at a critical time. He still does not understand why there was a special meeting of COR to consider disputes within the department, and why COR gave such weight to these "insignificant disputes."

"The only unfortunate thing is that I started carrying the ball myself way back in December," Sommers said. Despite advice from family and friends to drop the appeal, Sommers said he used the time to gather support for his case. He says relations between the department had been strained, but that they were now "pretty good."

Ed council proposals:

Winter term may be graded A-F

By Andy Kleit

Winter term courses would be graded on an A to F scale, if a proposal by the Educational Council is accepted. The Council gave preliminary approval to eliminating pass-fail grading during Winter term by a seven to three vote at its meeting last Monday, March 16. The faculty has the final say on the matter, and will consider the proposal at their next meeting, April 12.

The author of the proposal, Eric Davis, Assistant Professor of Political Science, said his goal was to strengthen the curriculum of Winter term. "I perceive a significant amount of faculty dissatisfaction with Winter term as currently constituted," Davis said. "This will permit Winter term to remain as a block of time on the calender with all the advantages that it provides."

Bruce Peterson, Professor of Mathematics and chairman of Educational Council, explained how he viewed the problem: "The feeling is that a lot of students take it easy during Winter term." Peterson added, "There are faculty members who offer less demanding courses. We ought to be demanding more of ourselves."

The vote followed 45 minutes of debate in which the members of the Council reviewed complaints about Winter term, and considered the opinion of Student Forum.

Paula Carr '82, a student representive to the Council, offered an amendment to the proposal calling for students to have the option of taking one Winter term course pass-fail during their four years at Middlebury. The amendment was voted down seven to three. Student representatives Paul Cramer '82 and Mary Beth Litster '82 voted with Carr to support the amendment, while Al Wagman '82 joined the six faculty members in opposing Carr's motion.

Davis' original proposal was then approved by the Council. The voting alignment was the same as on Carr's amendment, with Wagman joining the faculty members favoring the proposal and Cramer, Carr and Litster voting against.

After the second vote was taken, a memo written by Council member Doug Sprigg, Associate Professor of Theatre, was circulated. In the memo, Sprigg, who was unable to attend the meeting, stated his opposition to eliminating the pass-fail option. Since Sprigg's opinion was not taken into account before the vote, the proposal will be brought up again next week. However, the Council appears unlikely to change its opinion.

Cramer explained his opposition. "I'm not radically against the proposal," he said, "I want to make sure there's some provision for a pass-fail option." Cramer expressed concern that students will be less likely to experiment during Winter term.

Peterson disagreed with this, commenting, "There is not much experimentation now in Winter term." He continued, "There seem to be . . . year after year . . . fewer interesting, different courses. Faculty have difficulty doing this year after year." Other faculty members reiterated this view.

The issue will be decided by the entire faculty. No one on the Council was willing to predict the proposal's outcome, although Peterson said he expected "intermittable discussion."

Peterson summed up the majority opinion by stating, "We need to make some kind of gesture to Winter term." Looking ahead to the continuation of the debate on the topic, Cramer commented, "We're going to get a lot of flack."

New registration system sought

By Tracey Kammerer

The Educational Council is considering a proposal for an auction system for course registration. The Council neared a vote on the plan at its March 15 meeting, and will consider it again at their next meeting, March 22.

Under the proposed auction system a student would receive 10 points for each course slot, or a total of 40 points per semester, which could be divided among four courses as a student wished. Students would be admitted to courses during registration on the basis of the number of points which they designated to each course.

If a student wanted to insure his place in a course, he could designate as many points out of the 40 as he wanted toward the course. Entry into unlimited enrollment courses or courses for which few students register might not require many points.

Let's see, 15 for English means I won't get . . .

A one week registration period would be held for students denied admission to any number of courses, each student signing up for one course; another registration period would be held each of the next two weeks, with students allowed to sign up for one more course each week.

Both subsequent registrations would be conducted on a first come, first served basis. Students would be

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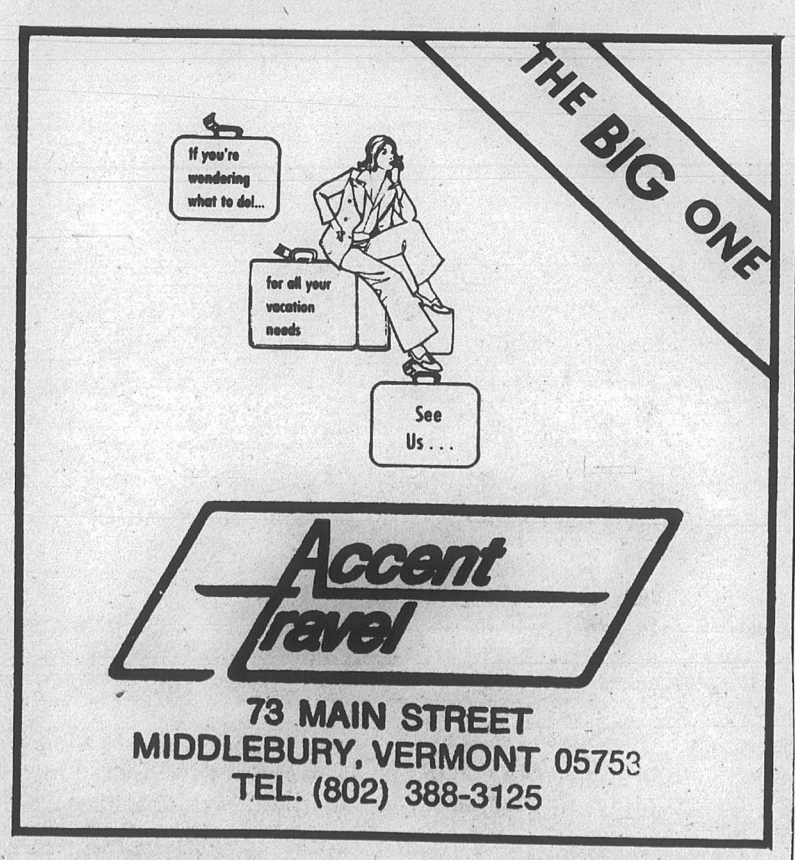

news briefs

Proposals sent to Forum

By Kate Champion and Eileen Minnefor

Two Educational Council proposals which could have lasting effect on Middlebury students, were the main topic of discussion at last Sunday's Student Forum meeting. The first proposal concerns the abolition of the pass/fail option for Winter term courses, and the second involves a new system for registration. (See related articles.)

Al Wagman '82, Educational Council representative from Forum, presented the two proposals. The Winter Term proposal would make all Winter Term courses graded with the exception of independents and internships, and these grades would then be incorporated into each student's cumulative grade point average.

Forum objected to this for several reasons. Students claimed the elimination of the pass/fail option would prohibit students from trying new courses which they are interested in, but unfamiliar with, because of the possible detrimental effect on their grade point averages. In addition, it was stated, by eliminating a pass/fail Winter term, one eliminates one element which makes Middlebury desirable to potential and current students. The Educational Council's motivation, according to Wagman, was the desire to make Winter Term a tougher, more academic experience.

The second proposal would have Middlebury switch its current registration procedure to an auction system. Each student would be allotted a set number of points for each registration period. These points would then be divided amongst his course choices, according to their desirability. By computer, the Dean of Students Office will process this information and register students. Once the print outs are published a second registration period will take place; thus leaving the drop/add period intact.

Forum pointed out that seniors, especially those in popular majors, would lose any previous advantages they held for course selection. Students would be forced to use their points on required courses within their majors while others would be able to use them on desirable, and therefore difficult to get, electives.

Wagman admited that as a result of the switch, the first registration would be difficult because students would have no idea how many points each course required for entrance; but, he asserted, the new method would eliminate cheating and would, as students adjusted to the change, eventually be easier than the present procedure.

Other business was postponed until next week because not enough Forum members were present to form a voting majority.

Only thirty dance for MS

The second annual Multiple Sclerosis Dance Marathon did not come off quite as planned. The long hours of work put in by Sue Dutcher, Assistant to the Dean of Students, and members of the Christian Fellowship and Delta Upsilon fraternity seemed somehow in vain after only 30 people showed up to dance and raise money for multiple sclerosis research last Friday, March 12.

The 30 dancers who did show up raised $2,700; but, compared to the 97 dancers who raised $5,500 last year, the fundraiser was disappointing. Dutcher commented, "It's a great opportunity for people to give of themselves for a great cause. It's just too bad more people couldn't do it .... I was really disappointed.

"There was so much enthusiasm among the students who were there," remarked Dutcher. But, she added, "Everyone was wondering where everyone else was."

Happy Birthday Al Einstein

By Johanna Glover

"Contrary to popular opinion, Albert Einstein is not dead." With these words began "A Tribute to Albert Einstein on his 103rd Birthday," a lecture sponsored by Hillel. The near-capacity crowd filled Warner Science Center hemicycle to hear Richard Wolfson, Assistant Professor of Physics, and Sam Bock '82, talk about the various aspects of Einstein's life and work.

Bock, admittedly nervous ("nervous as hell") began, speking on "The Philosophies of Einstein," addressing himself to Einstein's opinions on education and science. The scientist's main concern in both areas was to keep things "as simple as possible." Bock reminded his audience about one of the things the great scientist said about education: "Education is what's left over after you've forgotten what you learned at school."

"I don't want to wow you with black holes," began Professor Wolfson, "Einstein's theory of relativity is one of the most simple theories which we have." Stressing the simplicity of the concept and not its complexity was the main point of Wolfson's lecture, entitled, "Einstein's Relativity: The Simple Truth." He then proceeded to explain the theory in the most basic terms possible. Wolfson shared the method Einstein used to solve the discrepancy between two conflicting principles ("Absolute motion is meaningless"/"Absolute motion is meaningful"), with his theory blasting absolute motion, Wolfson encompassed everything from a five minute history of physics to a parable on the concepts of time, distance, and space.

Asked by a member of the audience what exactly "space" constitutes, Wolfson responded, "I don't know." But Andy McCabe '83 seemed to know: "Space is the thing that God created to keep everything in the same place."

Following this there was a video presentation, entitled "Einstein: Biography of a Mind."

Damsels were not in distress

By Johanna Glover

The renowned French historian Regine Pernoud recently spoke in French to a large audience on the varied roles of women during the Middle Ages. The lecture, which was given on March 15 in Munroe Lounge, was entitled "Women at the Time of the Cathedrals," It was presented in French and included a slide show.

It may be surprising to realize how prominent women were in medieval society. According to Pernoud, women in the 20th century have merely regained their "medieval rights." In early French history, women were active in government, worked as doctors and bankers, were landlords of large estates, and produced a great deal of scholarly work. "They were better educated than we had thought," stressed Pernoud, "There was an incredible intellectual curiousity, especially in the convents, where young women with the desire for knowledge went."

The amount of power wielded by women such as Joan of Arc and Eleanor of Aquitaine, queen of two countries, seems incredible to us today. In 1050, before she was 30 years old, Mathilda of Tuscany served as arbiter between the Pope and the Holy Roman Emperor. "No one at all questioned or opposed this power," said Pernoud, a fact which we today might have difficulties understanding.

"Would one have listened to Joan of Arc in the 19th or 20th century?" she mused, discussing the way in which women lost their power by the end of the Middle Ages. Pernoud attributes the loss to the rise of the bourgeoisie, "which imposed Roman law, this law is one which ignores the role of women."

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robert cain

Under pressure

The words you're reading are those of a writer in panic. I'm writing this article as quickly as I can. I usually like to spend at least a few days thinking about a topic, and then three or four hours writing it out, but tonight I'm going to have to compress the whole thing into the space of an hour.

Forget about reading the last 173 pages of "Anna Karenina", on which I'm going to be tested tomorrow. Forget about the paralyzing glare that my Chinese professor will undoubtedly give me when he sees that I haven't even made an attempt to prepare for his class. Forget any hopes of getting to bed early. Tonight is my deadline for handing in this article, and my editor is becoming extremely impatient.

Deadline. I hate that word. It's so blunt and to the point. The line of death. The word originally referred to the line drawn around a prison that an inmate crossed only at the risk of being shot. Nowadays, it refers to the point in time at which a journalist suffering form writer's-block hurls himself through his open window. I've got 45 minutes left. This could be my last column.

It's not that I couldn't think of a topic this week. On the contrary, I had half a dozen brainstorms brewing in my head. It's just that brainstorms tend to fizzle into passing showers as soon as one realizes that it's creative thinking, and not heaven-sent inspiration, that makes a good essay.

Everyone knows what it feels like to be under the intense pressure of a deadline. We all deal with it in different ways. If you've been a college student long enough, your probably have an ample supply of No-Doz, or some sort of stimulant, stashed away in your desk, and painful memories of many an all-nighter.

In spite of all my experience, I've never learned how to handle pressure rationally. At the moment, my pulse is oscillating faster than the quartz crystal in my watch, and I've pulled enough hair from my head to weave an oriental rug. Half an hour left. I'm praying for an earthquake.

If I were more organized this never would have happened. Take Anna Karenina. I had two weeks to read that book. That's only 60 pages a night. Yeah, sure. In 12 days I read 30 pages, yesterday I read 150, and today, 500. When the adrenaline is pumping, I can make Evelyn Wood like a dyslexic chimpanzee.

The problem with these superhuman efforts is that they cause unbelievable stress, and I can feel my brain cells frying in over-exertion. Even if I do survive this deadline, I'll probably be left with the intellectual capacity of a cucumber.

Fifteen minutes left! This is really nerve-racking. I'm not having much luck in thinking up a life-saving excuse. I'm getting too old to bring in a note from my mother. Maybe my editor will die peacefully in his sleep tonight. Not very likely. (Editor's reply: No chance at all, ya' hoser.) Now I know how Marie Antoinette felt when they were sharpening up the blade.

Hey, this is the last paragraph. I'm actually going to complete this article before the deadline. What a professional. Now I can start writing those two English papers that are due on Friday morning. I'll never doubt my ability to deal with panic again. At least not until Thursday night.

inside

Student Patrol Defended
A letter to the editor in last week's Campus termed Student Patrol wasteful and inefficient. Now, patrolers are defending the program, asserting that, despite some abuses, the system works. **Page 5**

Room Search Policy
In the wake of the January room search controversy, Community Council has formulated new guidelines. **Page 5**

Outlook
This week we examine arts at the College. Today's stereotype is of the starving artist, but, the arts are not going hungry at the College. **Page 7**

Q and A
This week Q and A looks at Poland through the eyes of an East European: professor Michael Kraus. **Page 11**

Poetry and Prose—Living Fiction
Two of the finest writers in the country, professor Pamela Hadas and Tim O'Brien, read from their works this week. **Page 13**

Of God and Woody Allen
The burgeoning Hepburn Zoo Crew staged four short pieces by Woody Allen last week, encountering God, Socrates and other big issues. **Page 16**

Women Skiers Fourth in Nation
The women's ski team took fourth place at the AIAW's last week in Stowe. Leslie Baker and Leslie Smith took first and second place in the giant slalom. **Page 17**

NEXT WEEK IN OUTLOOK

We focus on the Addison County Community Action Group, who are fighting poverty—and the Reagan budget cuts.

Fraternities find new life under administration

By Maureen Heacock

As everyone from fifth-year seniors to February freshmen must know, the College administration recently bought out all the fraternities and brought them under their jurisdiction. At the time, there was much controversy between the fraternities and the administration. A Document of Understanding was signed to help constitute the relationship for the future.

Since, last year's Zeta Psi "right-to-dine" controversy, in which regular fraternity dining was ended for good, little has been said about how the fraternities are adjusting to the changes. Of the fraternity presidents, Chip Sullivan '82, President of Kappa Delta Rho (KDR), seemed the most positive about the relationship between the fraternities and the administration. Although KDR, like all the other houses, would prefer to have the situation back to the pre-administration control era, Sullivan stated, "There's nothing we can do about it, and it does us no good to react negatively, so we're trying to work with the administration to make our house stronger than ever."

He said he feels that without fraternity dining, it is more difficult to get people down to the house, but that it really has not changed the fraternal feeling in KDR. "If the essence of our house seemed threatened by an act by administration, we'd fight it," he remarked, but so far, adjustment seems to be working out for KDR.

Andy Zehner '84, of Chi Psi, expressed a slightly different view. Since most of the brothers are sophomores who entered after the fraternity was purchased by the College, the majority of the brothers have never known the fraternity differently. "Mostly," Zehner said, "the main problem is that of defining what we can and can't do." He said that there have been a few differences between what the administration has said and some of the policies carried out.

Zeta Psi President Adam Firestone '83, did not comment on the issue of dining, a still-volatile topic in this fraternity, but discussed many other issues. "A lot of upper-classmen remember it as it used to be," but he added that most of the animosity has died down.

Firestone said, "We were used to having complete dominion over everything in the house, so naturally, it's difficult now that, for example, Campus Security can walk in anytime. I'd say we're in a period of adjustment right now." Most importantly, though, he said the change in ownership hasn't changed "the essence of the frat—the brotherhood."

Roy Giarrusso '83, President of Delta Upsilon, holds a different view. "The house in general feels a lot of animosity toward the administration, especially among the upperclassmen, who knew it before."

His said his opinion is that before the changes, there was a strong feeling of brotherhood. This act has made fraternities "indistinguishable from the rest of the campus," citing the end of fraternity dining and controls on parties as evidence of this. "We join a frat to be set apart in some way, not to join a social club, which is basically what they've become," said Giarrusso.

Scott Reichhelm, former President of Sigma Epsilon said that he felt, "the College has been fair" but that the administration is, "reluctant to let us become a fraternity again. We lost a lot of our unity with the loss of our dining. They (the administration) realize this, and I think they like it." Reichelm's final comment summed up the situation faced by all the fraternities, "We'll adjust, we have no choice."

Karl Lindholm, Associate Dean of Students, was quite positive about the changes in the fraternity-administration relationship that have ensued from the College's purchase of the fraternities.

Lindholm asserted, "I think it was just the change people thought it would be. It changes the nature of the fraternities."

"I like working with it in this way. I was always uncomfortable with it before." Lindholm explained that the fraternities used to pose a difficult situation, because its members were Middlebury students, but the houses were independent of the College.

Lindholm said he likes that "fraternities are (financially) solvent." Lindholm went on to say, "I think the change saved the fraternity system. Financially they were going down the tubes."

Considering what is perhaps the crux of the matter, Lindholm said, "I think the school has shown itself not to be interested in intervening in their day-to-day life."

Retirement plan mandatory

By Johanna Glover

College employees are required to have a significant amount of their paychecks held by the College and earmarked for the College retirement plan. The program covers employees who have worked full-time for three years and reached the age of 25.

From the age of 25 to 35, participation is voluntary; however, from the age of 35, the plan is mandatory for most employees. This means that the employee must make a "contribution" (the term used in the staff employees' Handbook) of five percent of his salary, and the College will match that amount. An employee can make additional contributions to his account, above and beyond the five percent.

However, an employee is not guaranteed that he will eventually receive the money he put into the program. According to one aspect of the plan, "When an employee resigns from employment prior to normal retirement age and makes a request . . . for a return of accumulated contributions, it is possible in some instances for this to be granted."

David Ginevan, Associate Treasurer, explained the purpose of the program: "Upon retirement, the employee gets an income to supplement his Social Security." Ginevan emphasized, "The employee is making a contribution . . . It's never not the employee's money."

When asked why most full-time employees over the age of 35 do not have the choice of whether or not to enroll in the program, Ginevan replied, "We wanted to insure that (the employees) have money when they retire." He explained further, "Programs of this type require a certain level of participation . . . We'd probably have the same level of participation (if it was optional), but I don't know that we'd have them at the same age or at the same time."

Carla Brightenback, Assistant Reference Librarian, who is not yet 35, admits that "I have mixed feelings about (the plan). I can't afford to do it now, but I might in the future. I think it puts employees (who are eligible) who can't afford the contribution in an unfair position. It's very hard for them, and there certainly aren't many employees here who are paid enough. It doesn't allow for much flexibility."

"I'm very happy with (the plan) so far," commented Andy Levack, the foreman of the grounds crew at the College. "I think it's one of the better plans around, as long as the employer is willing to match funds and handle the entire thing; they can probably bargain better than the individual could anyway." Levack stressed the fact that "as you get older and have a limited income, anything you get is good."

Clem Fitzpatrick, a College electrician retiring in May, has been contributing to the plan for twenty years. He also feels that "right now, Social Security just isn't enough." Fitzpatrick estimates that he will receive approximately $350 a month through the plan. He says that he can see "how young employees wouldn't want it mandatory and say 'it's my dollar', but I think it's a good idea."

Echoes, Levack, "I think it's a really good idea—if you're in a position to afford it."

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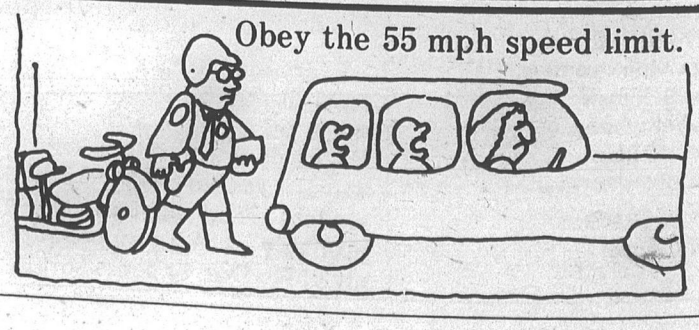

Student Patrol denies charges of abuse

By Beth Potier
and Paul Cramer

Under attack after charges of ineffectiveness, the organizers and members of the Student Security Patrol defended the program this week. A letter to the editor in The Campus last week asserted that the Student Patrol "has ballooned into a self-perpetuating, ineffectual system rife with corruption;" and although, many members of Student Patrol admitted that there is abuse of the system, most said they felt that the majority of patrollers do the work they are assigned.

Fred Spencer, Director of Campus Security, said the patrol is effective in reducing thefts and vandalism in the College's parking lots, and in preventing disturbances in the Game Room and at movies. Last year, $37,221 of personal property was stolen from students' rooms and from the parking lots. Spencer says only $2,267 has been stolen so far this year, although he could not break that figure down into specifics.

The College "definitely ... hasn't had as many thefts this year," Spencer said. "I would say that student patrol is the reason." Having budgeted approximately $14,000 for the patrol this year, Spencer said he believes the patrol is paying for itself.

In October more than $2,000 worth of property was stolen from parking lots in one night, but Spencer said that that was before the patrol was fully organized. Chris Popper '82, the student supervisor of the patrol, added that the thefts took place after what patrol there was that night had ended.

Organized two years ago after a flasher had been observed on campus several times, each student on the 35-40 member patrol walks the campus for two hour shifts which total seven hours a night. Popper said the "idea of student security is to go around and serve as an extra set of eyes for Campus Security."

Popper and Spencer cited two specific cases in which the patrol had helped stop a crime. A student saw someone slashing the roof of a convertible and called Security. Security subsequently caught the offender in the car. In another case, the patrol caught someone stealing items from cars in B lot.

Popper and others, however, do not think the patrol can be judged by the number of people it catches. Marty Lanigan '84, a member of the patrol, said that it can have the same effect as a police car. "Just because they are seen, people know there is a security force. It's like a cop car driving around. Once they find out they're security guys, they split." Lanigan thinks calling the patrol "totally useless" is "overemphasizing." Andy Zehner '84 said "it's a deterrent. Any time you deter something it's worth it."

One of the strongest criticisms of the patrol is that some students pick up their armbands, flashlights and walkie-talkies—and head straight back to their rooms. Yet, Spencer does not believe that abuse of the system is widespread. "Sure we get a bad apple every now and then," he said, "and we have to let them go." Last year Spencer fired four students; this year he has fired one and "there are a few more in the offing."

Popper said "it is physically impossible to monitor people on this campus, there are so many places you can go and hide." Both he and Spencer agreed that once a student is caught slacking off he should be fired.

"There are some people who do take advantage of it (the patrol), but I think that most people work at it," said one student on the patrol. Bill Hathaway '84 said he thinks the work depends on a person's integrity. "It doesn't matter who's paying for it," Hathaway said, "I would think that if your're paid for a job, you're conscientious enough to do it."

Many students on the patrol agreed that more students shirk their parking lot duties when the weather is unpleasant. "A lot of people will go to the parking lots then go inside if it's rainy or snowy," said one student patroller. "In the winter when it's pretty cold, no one's going to be stealing anything anyway. It's pretty futile," said Ted Reagle '84.

Spencer and Popper also pointed out that the patrol is not a police force. If a patroller sees something happening, Popper said, they are supposed to radio Security and wait. But, Popper emphasized, each student is supposed to use his discretion if something happens before Security can get there. For example, Popper said, if someone is stealing a painting from a building, the patroller should try to stop it.

In addition to patrolling the campus, two student patrollers work at movies in Dana Auditorium. Buck Dominick '84, a member of the patrol, sees this as the patrol's biggest success. "Last year Dana got abused by cigarette smokers, people bringing in beer and all," he said. Dominick claims much of this has been eliminated this year. Aaron Julien '84, co-author, with Chris Wall '84, of the letter to The Campus, disagreed, stating "I think it would be better if they just concentrated on parking lots."

Although, last week critics were calling for the elimination of the patrol, one student has proposed it be expanded. John Wilcox '82, who had a tape deck stolen from his car in October, is upset that the school "isn't willing to spend the money for the patrol to go all night long." Wilcox went before Community Council earlier this year and he fears thefts will increase as the weather gets warmer. Wilcox says the "targets are very limited areas," and adds that in "patrolling these lots, Security is clearly not doing their job."

Students on Student Patrol have mixed feelings about the value of the program as it now stands. "I question the worth of the walking part of patrol—I don't know how much good it does anyway," said Dominick, although he deemed having student security at movies and at the Game Room helpful. "They should look at it and analyze it to see if it's worth it to have this system," said Reagle. "Maybe for the few instances where it's helped out it's worth it." Zehner added, "I think it's a positive way to use the College's money."

Popper did not know if the patrol would be increased, but he said he could see it being extended to the entire night on the weekends. "The chances of catching someone if he's good are nil if we only go until 3 (A.M.)," said Tom Sjogren '84, a member of the patrol.

The letter to The Campus also asserted that at least one Campus Security officer had accepted cash bribes to keep parties open after 1 A.M. Spencer asked the authors of the letter to obtain two signed affidavits, confirming the certitude of the accusation. Spencer said that as of Wednesday, March 17, no affidavits had been given to him.

Community Council revises room inspection policy

By Jane Saacke

Propelled by the recent incident in which Campus Security officers entered the rooms of several students to retrieve inadvertenly sent classified documents, Community Council approved a revision of the College's room inspection policy.

The new policy clarifies the two types of room inspections and the manner in which they are to be conducted. Barbara Lauren, Council to the President, commented that the College has tried to satisfy "the on-going balancing act between the right to privacy and the necessity for health and safety regulations."

The first type of room inspection would be conducted only under emergency situations, such as a fire. Under non-life threatening circumstances, College officials cannot inspect a room without the written permission of one of the deans.

The new policy states that a room search may be initiated "in order to met a medical crisis or to avert danger to human life, or when there is reason to believe that a very serious violation of College regulations has been committed and that the evidence may be found in a student's room." Whenever possible, the chairman of the Student Judicial Council will be consulted about the search, and the student concerned and a witness will be present during the room search.

The second type of inspection is the routine inspection of dorm rooms to "check on violations in health and safety regulations and to recover misappropriated property." Students are given 24 hours notice before these inspections. They are also conducted during vacations to make sure that the heat has been turned down and the windows closed. Under the new policy, an explanatory note will be left in the room whenever a student's room has been entered.

The new policy explains the College procedure in the case of illegal goods being found in a student's room. "Students discovered in violation of health and safety regulations or in possession of stolen property or illegal goods are subject to normal College disciplinary action as appropriate." According to Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College, "The College feels that it would be inappropriate in the spirit of the Fourth Amendment to turn over illegal material to the police. The College does reserve the right to discipline the student."

In order for a local police officer to search a dorm room, an official search warrant would be required. If a police officer was on campus and saw a crime being committed, the officer would have the right to pursue a student and to enter his room. If College officials plan to turn over to the police evidence seized during a room search, they must acquire a search warrant before entering the student's room.

The revison of the "Handbook" allows students to know what their rights are in regard to their rooms. Setting down a definite policy should help everyone concerned in the event of future room searches; commented Lauren, "It is a good idea to know what the ground rules are."

Registration

continued from page 1

allowed to remain on the waiting list for only one course.

Proponents of the plan, which is modeled on the system currently in use at Colorado College, say it virtually assures students admission into courses they want most, that it gives freshmen a better opportunity to get into the classes of their choice.

Bruce Peterson, Professor of Mathematics and chairman of Educational Council, claimed the auction system would allocate places more fairly. However, Peterson, whose son goes to Colorado College, conceded that the auction system would not solve the problem of competition for places in popular courses.

According to Eric Davis, Assistant Professor of Political Science, last fall, "there were 30 freshmen who did not get into a single course," they wanted. Peterson expressed his concern that freshmen are not getting into the courses they want to take. He stated, "Freshmen are leaving (the College) because they can't get the courses they want."

Peterson also said that the point system would make "the current cheating in the registration virtually impossible." Under the present system students with low numbers often pick up extra registration cards for students with higher numbers.

Paul Cramer '82 argued that the proposed system would be "unfair to people in large departments" because they would have to use most of their points just to get into courses required for their major. Students in smaller departments could choose to allot more points to get into elective courses.

Mary Beth Litster '82 suggested the students should automatically get into classes in their majors. She said that slots should be held open for upperclassmen. Cramer suggested, "holding spots in 100 level courses" to make the current system more fair to freshmen.

John Bertolini, Assistant Professor of English, noted that at Colorado College there are 8,000 drop/add changes per year. He commented "under this system the students cannot possibly be more satisfied than under our system." Middlebury students make about four to five thousand course changes each year.

Reached by phone, Dave Davis, Editor of the Colorado College Catalyst newspaper had little criticism for auction registration. "There are some small problems with it .... I think the system works really well," he said. "I haven't heard of anyone having a great problem with it."

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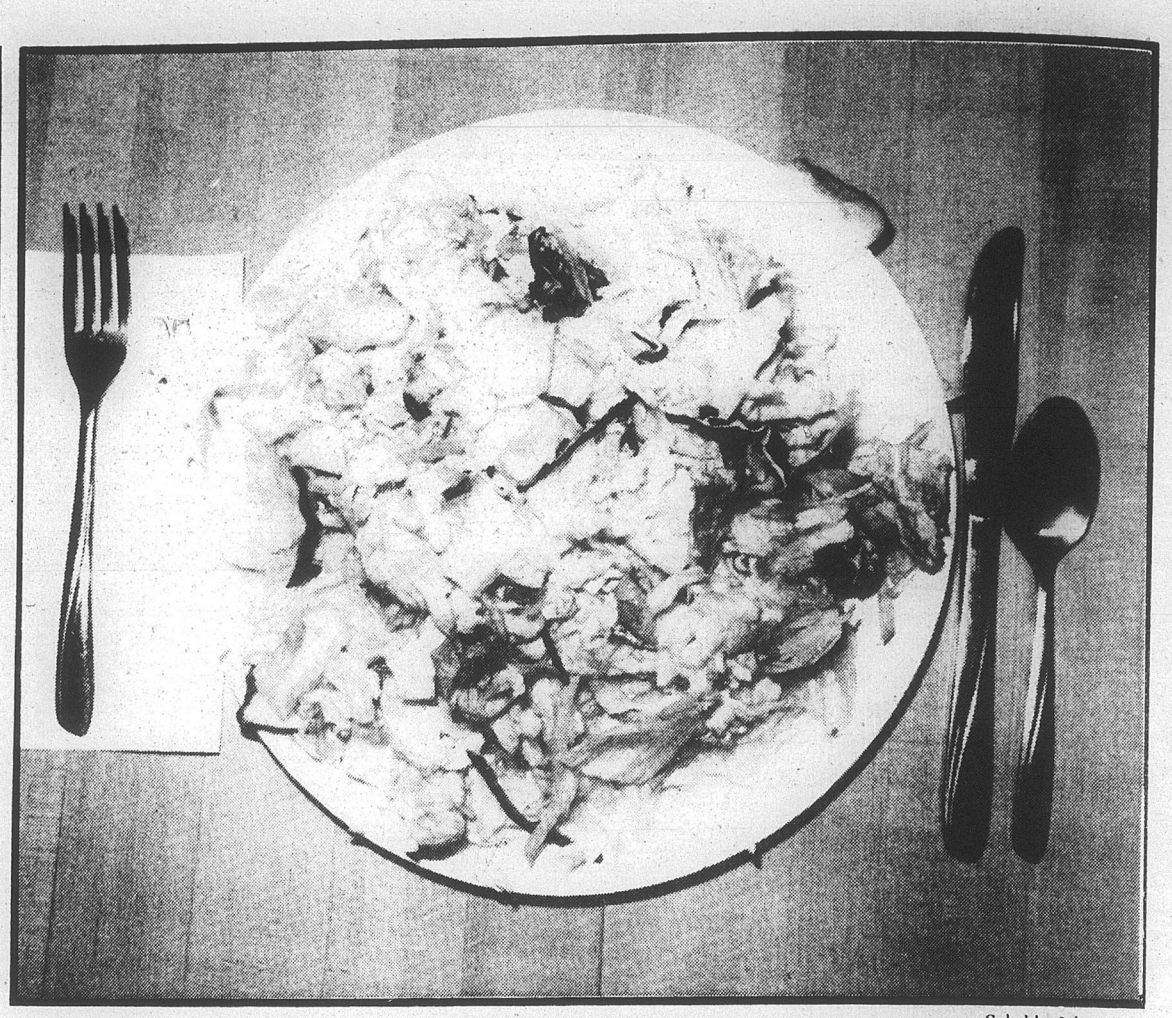


Salad by John Allen

Lettuce be forever green

By Alison McGhee

Middlebury salad-eaters may have noticed a slightly bitter, disagreeable taste on their lettuce. This is due, not to a fault in the lettuce itself, but to a preservative in which it is dipped before appearing at the salad bar.

In an effort to keep the lettuce from turning brown and going bad before it is served, the College Food Service dips it in a solution of sodium bisulfite, soda ash and citric acid before using it.

Due to complaints about brown lettuce, Gary Starr, Director of Food Services, switched brands of lettuce, about three weeks ago. Middlebury now buys from Bud of California, a company which ships its product pre-cut and packaged. Starr says there have been fewer complaints since the change in shippers took place and buying pre-cut and packaged lettuce has greatly cut down on waste. In addition, it is easier for the workers who formerly cut up the lettuce by hand, especially before weekends when lettuce must be prepared in advance in larger quantities.

Starr said, "in winter it's tough getting lettuce in good shape. We're quite a way from where they grow it, and Middlebury adds the preservative upon receiving the lettuce." It takes approximately four days for it to be shipped from California to Vermont. Starr said the pre-cut bags of lettuce have a shelf-life of about two weeks, and "as soon as you open the package, the shelf life drops."

When asked about the preservative used on the lettuce, Starr said, "it keeps the oxygen off the lettuce, since it is oxygen which starts the breakdown." He added, "people have been eating this preservative for about 50 years now—it's not a new product."

Rumors have circulated that the preservative increases the shelf life of the lettuce to four weeks. Starr denied this, saying "no, that's not true; lettuce doesn't keep four weeks. We bring it in every week."

Edwin Pool, Professor of Chemistry, explained the effects of the three ingredients used in the preservative—soda ash, citric acid, and sodium bisulfite. He said, "Soda ash is totally harmless unless you are on a low sodium diet. I would imagine the amount that ends up on the lettuce is very small compared to the salt most people use on their food."

Pool further explained that citric acid "is found in any citrus fruit and is also harmless."

The third ingredient, sodium bisulfite, "might not be good in large amounts," according to Pool. He added, however, that, "fairly large amounts can be tolerated. It has a disagreeable taste, but one has to conclude that it's totally harmless in the amounts found on the lettuce. There are other preservatives that are probably more harmful, but there's nothing to worry about with this one."

A Consumer's Dictionary of Food Additives states that "The Select Commitee on GRAS Substances (SCOGS) found that Sodium Bisulfite did not present a hazard at present use levels but that additional data would be necessary if a significant increase in consumption occurred."

So, Middlebury lettuce eaters, you can rest assured. It seems that the nasty taste sometimes found in the lettuce is no worse for you than a brown lettuce leaf would be.

Trustees confirm tenure decisions

By Janet S. Arnold

C. Randall Landgren of the Biology department and John M. McCardell Jr. of the History department were "promoted to Associate Professor without limit of tenure," by the Board of Trustees, at their meeting Saturday, March 13.

As stated in the 1981 Middlebury College Handbook "Tenure is a means to certain ends: freedom of teaching and research and a sufficient degree of economic security." Faculty members seeking tenure must be recommended by two previously tenured faculty members. The department chairman, the Student Advisory Committee of the department, and Teaching Evalution forms are consulted by the Committee on Reappointment (COR) to determine whether or not a faculty member will be given tenure.

Landgren has been at the College since 1972. He received his A.B. from Albion College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard. Says Landgren, "I couldn't be happier." McCardell has been at Middlebury since 1976, and was on leave from September 1980 to January 1982 at the University of South Carolina. He received an A.B. from Washington and Lee and a Ph.D. at Harvard. McCardell said the decision is "certainly good news" and "quite a relief."

outlook on the arts

A movement toward unification

By Beth Potier with Sam Dickey and Pam Morton

As the arts and humanities have fallen prey to severe budget cuts, the starving artist is a vision which has become awfully vivid. Students enroll increasingly in such fields as political science and economics, which they hope will pave a smoother path to future security than courses in theatre, music, or art. Despite these trends, the College's Theatre, Music and Art departments are holding steady.

Doug Sprigg, chairman of the Theatre and Dance department and Associate Professor of Theatre, says the department has undergone many revisions since he came to Middlebury in 1975. Theatre was only a "program" until 1975, when it separated from the English department, and became a separate department and major.

Two years ago, the dance program combined with the Theatre department. "I have been trying to integrate the dance program into theatre more," said Sprigg, citing the addition of a movement course for both actors and dancers as an example of this integration.

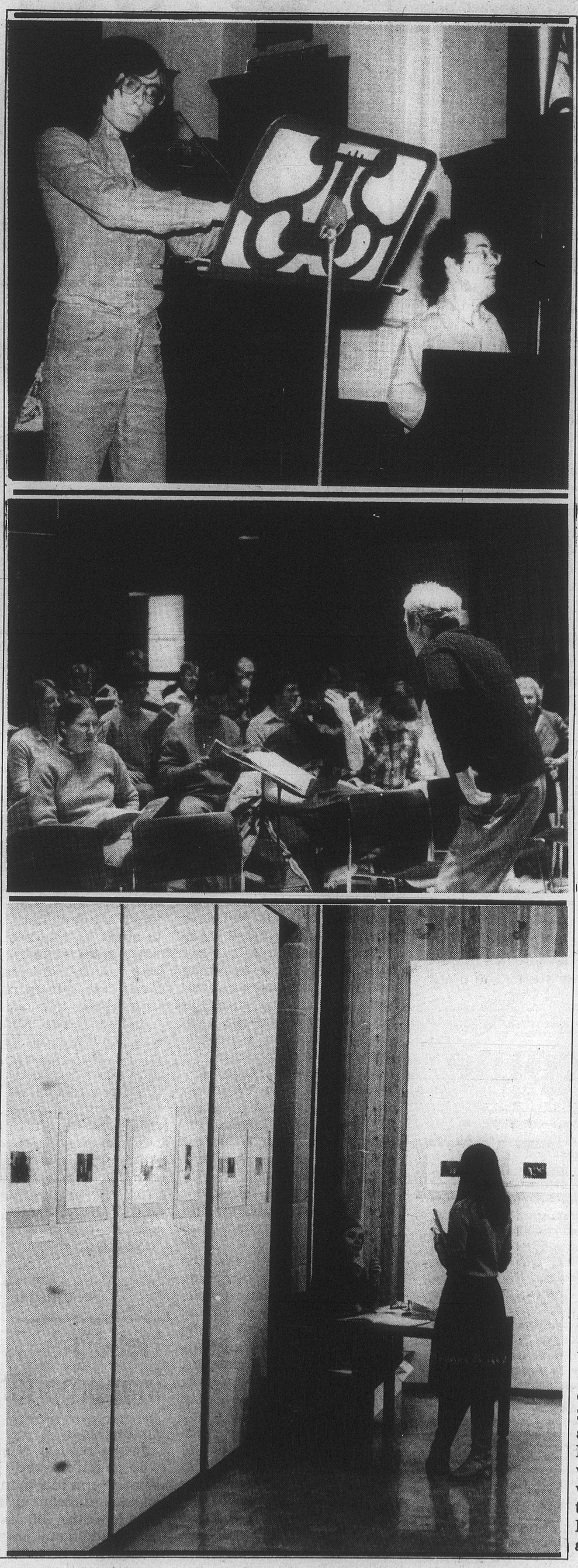
An extension of the Theatre major, to include film studies in addition to theatre and dance, was recently approved by the Curriculum Committee; and the department is petitioning to change its name to the department of Theatre, Dance, and Film. Ted Perry, Professor of Theatre, who was originally hired as a dean, now teaches film studies full-time.

"Our biggest need," said Sprigg, "is for space changes," especially in places of production. Wright Theatre, a proscenium stage, was built in 1958 during a period of transition between 19th century-style proscenium stage and the more modern thrust stage. Sprigg added that the Hepburn Zoo "is quite inadequate for the kinds of work students should be doing."

To remedy these space problems, the Department has been asking to build an experimental or studio theatre. They've suggested three alternatives to constructing an entirely new building.

The first option is to add a new wing onto Wright Theatre. The second is to construct a wing connecting Wright Theatre and the Johnson building because, Sprigg said, "we (Theatre, Music and Art departments) all need more space." The third alternative proposes the remodelling of McCullough gym to enable the whole gym area to be turned into a stage, and turning the basement into dance studios.

In addition, Sprigg said he feels that renovations, including refurbishing the seats and changing the lighting, are direly needed. But, said Sprigg, "Everyone is crying out for a piece of the pie. We often don't get what we want." Sprigg noted that students who attended high schools boasting better facilities than Middlebury sometimes hesitate to participate in theatre here.



Although the nationwide interest in the arts has decreased, the number of theatre majors at Middlebury has stayed roughly the same. "We feel good that we've maintained a fairly level number of majors," said Sprigg. Because the department has expanded to include dance and film, Sprigg said it "seems to be growing. We hope that we'll get people interested in all of these areas."

Since Tarin Chaplin became an Assistant Professor in September, major changes have taken place in the Dance department.

The first revisions that Tarin made involved class content. "The situation that I inherited," she said, "was one in which each class was taught by three or four people—each came in and taught some classes, so that each class had a mixture of instructors."

Tarin assigned a single instructor to each class, and to correct the formerly "hodge podge" structure, she gave each class a specific focus.

In addition, Tarin said, classes now have an academic component "to deal with the conceptual aspects of the art form." This includes readings, critiques and seminars in aesthetics and the works of great choreographers. A professional accompanist has also been hired to play for classes.

Departmental changes have been made as well. "Because of the limited staff of two full-time equivalent professors, there are restrictions on the number of courses we can offer," said Tarin, "The focus of the department is now on modern dance and the choreography emerging from it, with ballet in a supportive or secondary position."

A dance concentration has received departmental endorsement, and the possibility of a dance track within the theatre major was recently approved.

New course offerings include a class on Movement and Tensionality for the Stage, a Jazz class sponsored by the Dance Club, and a separate Ballet class for intermediates which "will allow them to concentrate on ballet three or four times a week."

Coming Dance events will include a biweekly Dance Film Series (dates to be announced), and Tarin Chaplin's "Women's Rites," to be performed this weekend March 20-22. A workshop on Contact Improvisation will be led by guest artist David Woodberry on March 15 and 16. Dance Lecturer Caryn

continued on page 12

editorials

Facing the playground

The Educational Council proposal to abolish pass-fail grading is an effort to address the obvious abuses of Winter term. All too often, Winter term can turn into an academic playground, with students spending too much time on the slopes and in the bars, and not enough time learning. What is good for the Rosebud is not necessarily good for our educational experience.

Many courses during January do offer academic challenges, and some students find Winter term a fulfilling educational experience. Unfortunately, most Winter term offerings require little effort to pass. Many of these "easy" courses are still worthwhile; nevertheless, students often take Winter term for granted. Worse, some faculty put little effort into teaching their courses. And students who wish to learn find the opportunities limited. Herein lies the crux of the problem.

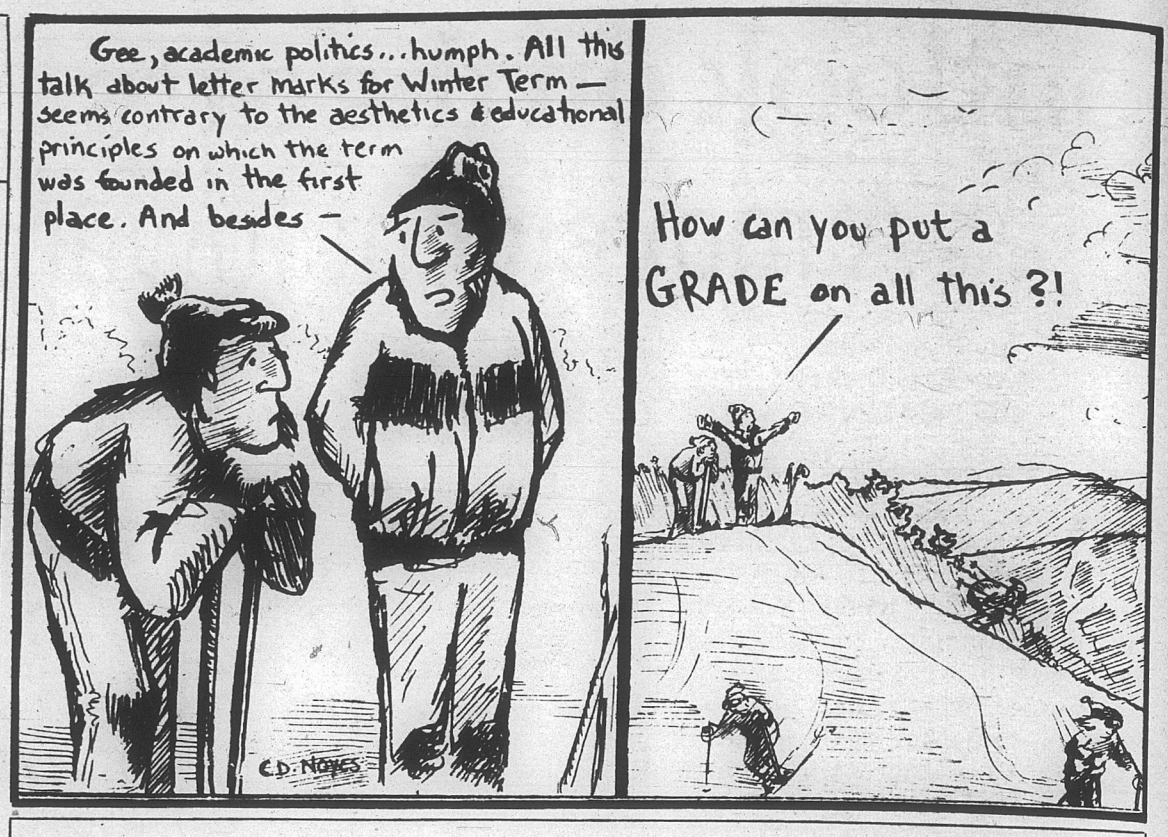
Winter term aspires to be a time for experimentation—it does not aspire to be a time for skiing. But, in proposing a graded Winter term, the Educational Council seems to be think that Winter term is a "country club," and must be radically altered. And make no doubt about it, grading courses will radically alter Winter term.

Some hardy souls may continue to party their way through Winter term. Most students, however, will face Winter term with the same attitude as the regular terms: industrious, and more than a bit weary. One can hardly imagine what Spring term would be like after such a Winter term. It's just too much of the same. Winter term is a time to be energetic and lazy, obsessed and carefree. We think that that's more than legitimate.

We also feel the faculty have a legitimate complaint: in many instances, perhaps in general, Winter term is too easy, and students treat it too lightly.

The solution does not lie in grading Winter term courses. Where does it lie? For openers, the Curriculum Committee has to be tougher when granting approval to course proposals. Classes should meet more than once or twice a week. A more structured general guideline for courses is needed. Classes should meet at least four mornings a week, for one and a half or two hours. Courses should require outside work almost daily. Homework should be geared away from the standard; we need independent research, not more three page papers. Don't run from tedium, fight it. Essentially, these courses must be different—and better.

Expecting students, and faculty, to take Winter term more seriously is more than just fine, it's needed. But grading them into oblivion overstates the point.


Gee, academic politics... humph. All this talk about letter marks for Winter Term — seems contrary to the aesthetics & educational principles on which the term was founded in the first place. And besides —
How can you put a GRADE on all this?!
E.D. Noyes

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

The Middlebury Campus (USPS 556-060), the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, by the Student Association of Middlebury College. Publication is every Friday of the academic year except during official College vacation periods and final examinations. Editorial and Business offices are located in Hepburn Hall Annex, Middlebury College. Telephone: (802) 388-3151. Address editorial communications to the Editor and business and subscription communications to the Business Manager at: The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates are $12.00 per year second class.

National Advertising represented by Communications & Advertising Services to Students, Inc. (CASS), 1633 W. Central Street, Evanston, IL 60621. Rate Card available on request.

Printed at Upper Valley Press, Bradford, Vermont.

letters to the editor

$10,800 is too much to bear

To the Editor:

(The following is a letter sent to College President Olin Robison.)

As you are the spokesman for the Trustees, I am writing to you concerning the recently announced increase in the Comprehensive Fee from $9,300 to $10,800, a 16 percet increase which comes within a year of another 20 percent increase.

I want to express, in the strongest terms possible, my contempt for the solution chosen by the Trustees in meeting Middlebury's financial challenge. What a weak world it would be if we could all just have someone else pay to meet our challenges. Where is the innovation and intestinal fortitude that have always characterized Middlebury's solutions to problems? This is a sickening and weak response to adversity; sickening because you know full well that you have our children as academic hostages; weak because you are failing to make any sacrifice at a time when most Americans are really "taking in their belts" with wage cuts and freezes, cutbacks across the board in life style and even unemployment.

More objective questions are: how can you justify this preposterous increase when the country is clearly at or near a depression? When the inflation rate is dropping dramatically? When students have lost federally sponsored financial assistance? When most parents of your students are encountering increasing financial hardship on a daily basis? Are the Trustees living in a dream world? Have any of them ever heard of elasticity of demand? Students and parents that are hostage to this sort of irresponsible financial decree will have to pay, but I can assure you that the demand for a Middlebury education is elastic. My other children, for example, will not go to Middlebury when there are other equally good and reasonable alternatives. I deeply regret this.

Don't you know there are literally millions of individuals meeting this challenge with innovation and sacrifice rather than just demanding more? What will it take to get your attention? Should the parents of Middlebury organize? Irresponsible actions such as this 16 percent increase on the heels of a 20 percent increase have been, and may again be, the genesis of organized resistance.

These have been strong and harsh words; however, I cannot, in good conscience, watch impassively as a great and unique institution prices itself out of any meaningful existence.

I appeal to you and the Trustees to consider my opinions in the constructive spirit in which they are offered. My daughter's decision to study at Middlebury was not arrived at lightly. There was much soul-searching, financial planning, and ultimately, our collective judgement that Middlebury and her life would be enriched by the experience. If I didn't care, and could afford it, I'd pay this bill as I would an overpriced check for a mediocre restaurant meal and never come back. The point, sir, is that we do care, and that Middlebury's "bill of fare" is good, and we do want to come back. Please help us and our generations that follow to do so.

Robert L. Gould
West Redding, Conn.

Headline inappropriate

To the Editor:

At the request of students who participated during Winter term in a mini course on wine apreciation, the Student Activities Office scheduled an additional session for Friday, March 19, this time to sample and learn about wines available (and affordable) locally.

A good deal of thought went into the planning of this course, and we deliberately scheduled it in a classroom setting—as opposed to a lounge—in order to promote the learning atmosphere and to further a policy of responsible drinking.

In order to publicize this course better, we submitted a notice to be run in The Campus. We were distressed to see the headline attached to the notice—"Riess slates (hic) wine tasting"—both because of the way it reflects on Professor Riess and also because it completely contradicts the spirit in which the course is being offered.

We have on a number of occasions groaned at the flippancy of Campus headlines. We urge The Campus to be sure that future headlines more accurately reflect the content of articles and letters.

Claire Wilson
Jacqueline Flickinger
Student Activities Office

Thoughtful support needed

To the Editor

In Peter Thalheim's commentary "Programs to Decentralize," (March 12,) he states: "There are many who might oppose New Federalism because they do not like anything that Ronald Reagan does." Perhaps this is true. But at the same time I hope Mr. Thalheim recognizes that those supporting New Federalism might be doing so because they like anything that Ronald Reagan does.

There is a fine line between blind opposition and blind faith. Both advocate an unthinking adherence to a doctrine just because that doctrine, whatever it may be, exists. Agreeing with the President just because he is President is no better and no more intelligent or constructive than disagreeing with him because he is Ronald Reagan.

Eric Friedman '82

the political perspective

American voters oppose nuclear arms stockpiling ...

THE SOVIETS ARE CAPABLE OF DESTROYING THE EARTH EIGHTEEN TIMES OVER, WHILE WE'RE ONLY EQUIPPED TO DESTROY IT FIFTEEN TIMES. MAYBE NOW WE'LL CATCH UP WITH THEM...
200 BILLION SIGNED OVER TO DEFENSE

By John Cahill

Hollanditis has spread to America; poor Caspar Weinberger.

Actually, poor is only a relative term. The Defense Secretary is actually very well off, leading one of the few departments that received an increase in funds in President Reagan's fiscal year 1983 budget.

Still, the "disease" that NATO officers call "Hollanditis" is sweeping the nation, and it is giving Weinberger the jitters. This disease started in the Netherlands two or three years ago in the first European peace demonstrations. Its symptoms include a desire to spend one's tax dollars on something other than more nuclear weapons (our arsenal already has enough bombs to destroy the U.S.S.R. 30 times over), and a wish to live into the 21st century.

In the past year, Hollanditis has become more and more noticeable. The state legislatures of Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, and Wisconsin passed resolutions calling for a bilateral nuclear arms freeze. Last week, Maine joined their ranks.

Voters in recent town meetings in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts overwhelmingly approved a similar proposal.

The worst blow of all to the Defense complex, however, came last week. Senators Kennedy (D-MA) and Hatfield (R-OR), and Representatives Markey (D-MA), Conte (R-MA) and Bingham (D-NY), introduced a non-

binding proposal into Congress calling for a halt in the production and deployment of nuclear arms in the United States and the Soviet Union. This proposal was endorsed by 135 other legislators.

This bilateral nuclear arms freeze proposal is the most sane form of arms control proposed in the 35 year history of the arms race. Despite what the Administration tells us, there is currently relative parity between the two superpowers.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who called the idea "not only bad defense and security policy" but "bad arms control policy as well," said the freeze would be "devastating" by perpetuating a "6 to 1" Soviet advantage of nuclear weapons in Europe.

These figures are shocking, and make it seem the proposal is against our national security. But, our 41 Poseidon and Polaris submarines that patrol European waters and make up nearly half of our strategic nuclear force, are not included in Haig's "6 to 1" American disadvantage.

This proposal, which urges Washington and Moscow to "pursue a complete halt to the nuclear arms race," stipulates that agreements to stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons systems and delivery systems be "mutual and verifiable."

Our past history of arms control agreements with the U.S.S.R. indicates that the Soviets would stick to the terms of such an agreement. Indeed, our latest advances in satellite technology make the argument that "we can't trust the Russians" invalid. We don't have to trust the Russians, and they don't have to trust us—our space-age technology has made this concern obsolete.

The proposal is not a radical one. The nuclear arms freeze would be bilateral, so neither superpower will lose or gain military power. This isn't a disarmament move, either. The question of nuclear disarmament is at least a few years in the future.

This is a first step in the right direction. The growing awareness of the realities of the nuclear arms race that is sweeping the nation have finally materialized in Congress.

The American people have spoken. Through petitions, votes, letters, and phone calls to legislators, the people are relaying a message: the present worldwide stockpile of 50,000 nuclear weapons is a sufficient deterrent. Two trillion dollars for defense over the next decade is too much. Social programs cannot be cut to finance the construction of 17,000 more nuclear warheads by 1990—we do not need them.

Sorry, Mr. Weinberger, but something beautiful is beginning. The American people are taking the future into their hands, and Congress is responding to this new mood. If the nuclear arms freeze proposal is passed by Congress, the future may, for the first time in 35 years, begin to look a little brighter.

... But lasting disarmament treaty is currently impossible

By Emil Nagengast

Immediate United States-Soviet Union nuclear arms negotiations are being demanded by a large part of the American public. This popular movement for disarmament may be founded on good intentions, but, in attacking President Reagan as the catalyst of nuclear war, it has shown its lack of practical application. Reagan's proposed military buildup has received much criticism, but remains widely misunderstood.

The Administration realizes the need for serious arms limitation by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., and it is the aim of Reagan's present defense policy. Many arms treaties have been signed by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., but all have proven futile in limiting the arms race. These previous arms talks lacked the essential ingredient for a worthwhile limitations treaty: the sincere willingness of both parties to make substantial compromises in their militaristic aims.

The nationalistic sacrifices required of both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are too great to be engendered by mere arguments of morality, as many well-intentioned citizens have attempted.

The increased pressure being put on Washington for some type of arms negotiation will not go unheeded, no matter how stubborn Reagan appears. However, such constituency pressure plays no role in the formulation of Soviet policy, so the Kremlin will never be persuaded into an arms treaty; it must be forced. This is precisely what Reagan is attempting to accomplish.

Having advanced militarily for almost two decades at a rate far above that of the U.S., the Soviets now see world military supremacy as a realistic goal. Such an attitude makes bilateral arms reductions impossible. Reagan's aim has been to make the Soviets realize that we plan to match their arms increases now, and whenever necessary.

The present condition of the Soviet economy makes it impossible for the Kremlin to attempt an all-out arms race with the United States. Repeated crop failures, falling production levels, and floundering satellite countries—such as Poland and Rumania—have put the Russian economy in a perilous situation. Any increase in military expenditures would virtually collapse the Russian economy, which presently sends 14 percent of its Gross National Product to defense (compared with seven percent in the U.S.)

Lacking the high technology of the West, the Soviets have tended to stress quantity rather than quality in their defense output.

An increased arms race may hurt the U.S. economy but it would destroy the Soviet economy. The Russians are well aware of this fact, and if they believe that Reagan's future defense budgets will be implemented, they will have no alternative but to compromise their goals and seek substantial bilateral arms reductions.

Reagan's defense policy has been misconceived as a plan that will lead only to a continuation of nuclear proliferation. The primary purpose of his aggressive policy is to convey to the Soviets the determination of the U.S. to make any sacrifices necessary to maintain parity. A worthwhile and lasting arms treaty can be achieved only if the Soviets perceive the U.S. as adhering to such an unrelenting position.

Taxes shake up Americans

By Mike Melnick

Reagan's New Federalism is the work of a genius, firmly grounded in voodoo economics and impeccable guesswork. The cornerstone of the President's grand design is the so-called "trust fund." The President intends to raise excise taxes on cigarettes, alcohol, and gas, and pump this cash into the trust fund. Such taxes will lasso wrinkled Ron $28 billion.

But deep down Ron is sneakier than that. He knows he will get more than $28 billion. He realizes he will get more because he has fully comprehended the American pysche.

Reagan understands how people react to distressing situations. Most red-blooded Americans smoke, drink or take long drives to relieve anxiety. And Ron fully apprehends how acutely disturbed Americans have become as a result of his New Federalism.

"This plan will shake a few people up" Reagan, must have thought, "It's good to have everybody a little uptight now and then."

Millions of Americans will take up chain smoking, guzzling mass quantities of alcohol or hurtling down interstates to relieve their anxiety. Billions of dollars netted from such perilous activities will cascade into Reagan's coffers. In short, Reagan's New Federalism will save the republic from an economic depression, and concurrently throw Americans into emotional ones.

the political perspective

Local flexibility necessary for New Federalism's success

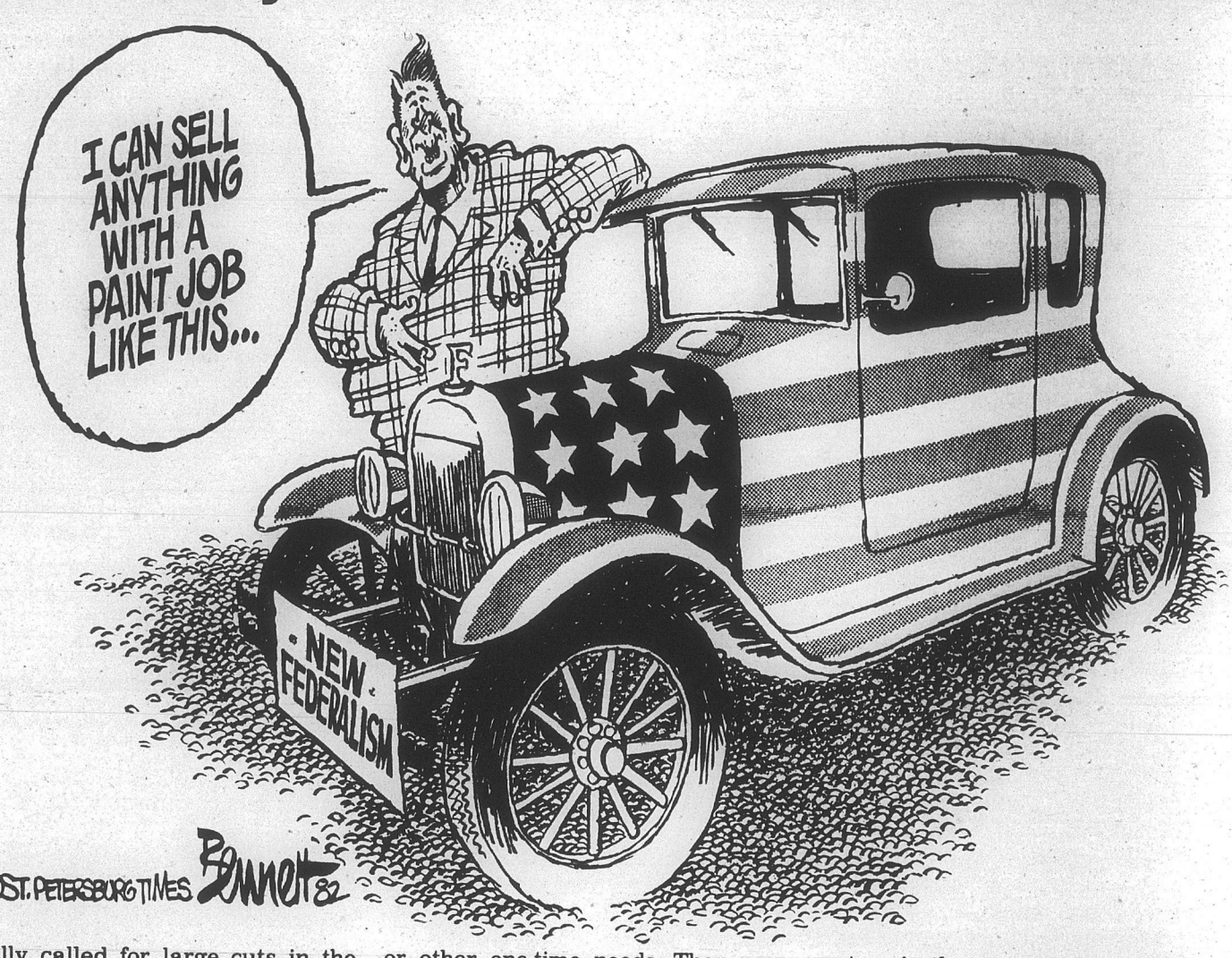
By Peter B. Elwell

The recently released details of President Reagan's New Federalism have prompted grave concern regarding the future ability of local and state governments to meet the needs of their constituents. Administrators at these lower levels are crying out for sufficient freedom to adapt their use of Federal dollars to the specific needs of their areas—an efficiency move which is imperative in an era of dwindling resources.

This argument is simple common sense: if one is asked to effectively satisfy his community's needs, but is given less support in doing so, he is entitled to increased flexibility in his efforts. Revenue sharing—a program through which Federal funds are redistributed to states and localities for their discretionary use—has provided such flexibility, successfully bridging the gap between national resources and local needs.

However, in the midst of the current budget-cutting fever, it appears the program's adaptability will be severely curtailed, if not totally abolished. Revenue sharing funding for state governments has been completely eliminated; and the Reagan Administration has proposed a 12 percent reduction of local revenue sharing grants for fiscal year 1982, which officially began last October 1. The ten-year trial of the program expires in 1983, and the President is not expected to support its renewal.

Categorical grants (funds over whose uses the Federal government has more direct control) have been hit as hard by budget-cutting as revenue sharing and other discretionary programs. Nevertheless, it seems that President Reagan is breaking a promise which has been fundamental to his campaign for New Federalism: the Administration's rhetoric has continually called for large cuts in the amount of Federal "grants-to-governments," to be balanced by increased flexibility for the remaining grants. The President has realized the first goal, but now appears uncommitted to the second.



Local administrators who were attentive enough to foresee this shift in Federal emphasis should be able to survive the transition through creative management. But, in many cases, communities have spent most or all of their revenue sharing funds on their general operating budget, rather than on capital improvements or other one-time needs. They now face a severe financial crisis.

No doubt, better planning by some local officials could have helped them avoid the trauma caused by the shrinking federal pie. But the Reagan Administration and the 97th Congress are equally responsible for this development. They have shown themselves willing to let individual states and communities suffer serious hardship in order to balance the Federal budget.

Pooling our resources for the betterment of all is an American legacy. The greatest strength of our governmental system is that we are not merely a group of sovereign states, but a united nation whose components share an interest in, and responsibility for, each other's welfare.

Revenue sharing is consistent with this country's highest ideals. It is the sharing of Federal revenue based upon specific local needs, making the weakest link in our chain a little bit stronger.

We may need to balance the budget; but in doing so, we cannot afford to sacrifice programs which insure equal opportunity to all sectors of American society.

Snelling calls for shift to local authority

By Pam Morton

Governor Richard Snelling recently braved snowy roads to address Addison County residents at the weekly legislative breakfast. Traveling conditions caused the crowd at the Sugar House Restaurant to be smaller than expected, with only 90 people in attendance.

The Governor arrived at 8 A.M., a half hour after the breakfast was scheduled to begin. Snelling apologized for his tardiness, explaining that he had had to shovel his driveway before he left home. "Vermonters are down-to-earth," he said, "we have a better sense of perspective than the rest of the country."

Six years ago, Snelling said, when he took office, Vermont had the third heaviest tax burden in the United States, "because people cared and wanted to do right," by voting money to solve social problems.

He explained that such policies can create problems. As the Federal deficit increases, according to Snelling, the government borrows more, resulting in inflation. People have to compete with the government for loans, interest rates go up, business declines, unemployment rises and the government then has to do more for the people. "The more you try to do for people, the more the value of it slows down," said Snelling. "You just have to find the appropriate level of tax cuts." Currently Vermont is the 22nd most heavily taxed state in the nation.

The Governor said that as the Federal government increases defense spending and cuts taxes, a social safety net must be created. The total appropriations to the 50 states and three territories amounts to only 11 percent of the Federal budget. Last year, the state allotment was reduced by 25 percent, and this year it is facing a projected decrease again, for a total loss of 40 percent. Snelling said such cuts would likely be "very injurious." He added, "further cuts in state and local government expenditure would be unfair. You could cut state money to zero and still not make much of a dent in the Federal deficit."

Vermont is better off than many states, said Snelling, with only six percent unemployment, and revenues up 10 percent from last year.

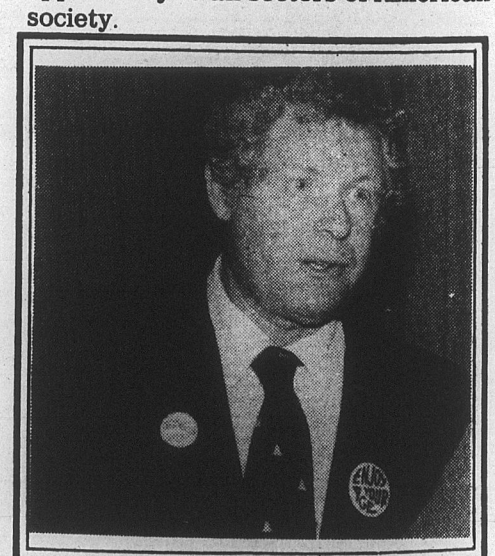
"Vermonters believe that government works best when it is closer to the people," said Snelling. He declared that town meetings are still important, but much of the power has moved from towns to Montpelier, and from Montpelier to the Federal government.

The government is too big, aloof from the people, and too expensive, according to Snelling. He would like to see some power given back to the states to see what they can do, relying on the states to tax themselves to survive. "Wouldn't you rather have the responsibility here, even if it means taxes won't go down as fast?" he asked. Snelling said, "it's all a part of the big picture. Governments are going to come home, and they're going to be more restrained."

A member of the audience brought up the Vermont Aid to Education bill, saying, "it's going to be on the Governor's desk soon, and I think he's going to sign it."Snelling's answer: "I will, I will."

A point was brought up concerning the power of political action groups in Washington, and the fear that they will be writing bills. Snelling said this would be less of a problem if more power is given to state governments, so everyone can get involved, instead of just large groups.

President Reagan "has the right prescription, but the wrong dosage," to solve the nations money problems, according to Snelling. Taxes should be cut, he said, but cuts should accomodate needed programs.


Governor Richard Snelling

The elderly need to be protected, Snelling said, but retirement benefit costs are going up at twice the rate of inflation. Defense spending should be increased but the larger the share of the defense budget that goes toward new equipment, the better the chances are for unforeseen costs to appear, he added.

Another issue raised concerned big businesses leaving the United States and causing unemployment here. Snelling said he favors free trade, adding, "we live in one world, we have to be competitive." He said we can only be competitive when we "get this huge government off our backs."

Q&A

A chill wind from the East

With Adam Arkel

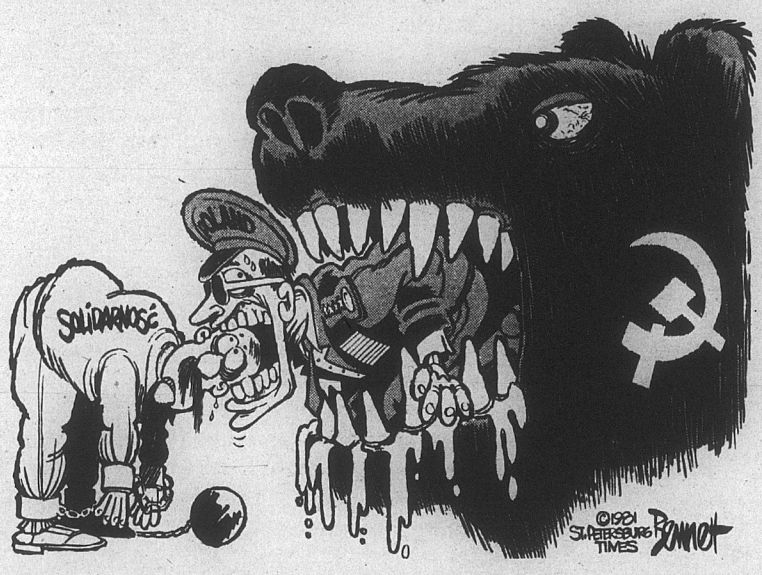
Michael Kraus, Instructor in Political Science, is an expert in international affairs and a native of Czechoslovakia. This week, The Campus decided to interview Mr. Kraus on his opinions concerning the situation in Poland since the martial law crackdown last December.

Q: How do you generally assess the Reagan administration's handling of the crisis in Poland so far?

I think the Reagan administration is to be criticized on several scores, but the starting point is to realize that Poland has been regarded as part of the Soviet sphere of power since World War II, and U.S. capabilities in foreign policy are limited there.

I'm puzzled by the way Washington has handled it. First, it was clear all along during the months of the worker's revolution that three different things could happen. First, the Soviets could intervene; second, Solidarity could take over; third, there could be a military crackdown. It is difficult for me to understand why no policy options were considered concerning the eventual outcome.

The U.S. could have done more to coordinate policy with the Allies prior to the December, 1981, imposition of martial law. Since the crackdown, one finds there is an absurd situation created. The U.S. and the West have subsidized the bankrupt regime in Poland, bankrupt both politically and economically, by giving further extensions on Polish debts and by buying the notes owed to private banks.



Q: What responsibility do you think the Soviets had in bringing on martial law in Poland?

Lech Walesa was asked in 1981, prior to the martial law, whether Poles were afraid the Soviets would invade; his answer: they have been here since 1945.

I think the details that have emerged show that martial law was a move many months in the planning; it had little to do with what Solidarity was doing. Everything was set up for the imposition of martial law before the last meeting of Solidarity. The Communist Party was not interested in compromise.

Q: What are the implications of the Polish crisis for U.S.—Soviet relations?

All negative! Clearly the Communist military crackdown in Poland has introduced yet another complicating factor in that relationship. Look at the economic dimensions. We have a communist country practically at the mercy of Western capital. And conversely Western leaders are hopeful that their country can get on its feet again. The monetary approach has been one of continuing the solvency of Poland, for fear that declaring Poland bankrupt would have adverse consequences for the international monetary structure. Among other assets, the crisis in Poland has set back the process for negotiations on nuclear weapons. It has limited the dialogue between Washington and Moscow and it has introduced further discord into the Western Alliance.

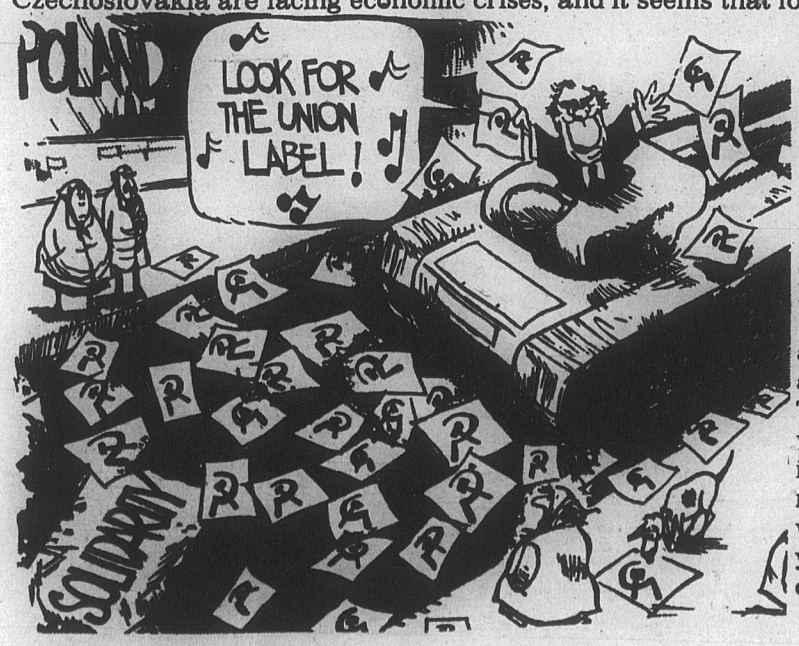
Q: What does the crisis show about the Wester alliance? Is is strong or weak?

There have been differences among America's allies concerning Soviet behaviour around the world, and these have reached new levels with respect to Poland. Our European allies, especially West Germany, have different set of interests vis a vis the Soviet Union. They have more at stake in Poland and in Ostpolitik (pursuit of good relations with the East). They have far greater trade involvement with the Soviet Union. They have been reluctant to follow the American lead in imposing sanctions on Poland and the Soviet Union.

Q: What does the overall situation in Poland show about the relative strength of the Warsaw Pact as well as the strengths of the East European economies?

Washington's differences with the NATO allies pale by comparison with Moscow's problems in Eastern Europe. Of course, that is as much Moscow's own doing as anything else.

The Eastern European economies are in a disastrous situation. In particular, Rumania and Czechoslovakia are facing economic crises, and it seems that for the foreseeable future things will get worse before they get better.



While the West regards the Warsaw Pact as the major opposition, the Pact has become as much an instrument of Soviet domination over Eastern Europe and is a source of insecurity to the East European policies.

It is premature, I'd like to add, to write off the workers and Solidarity in Poland. There is talk among the workers that the spring will bring revenge against the regime. There is a slogan which says, "The winter was yours—the spring will be ours."

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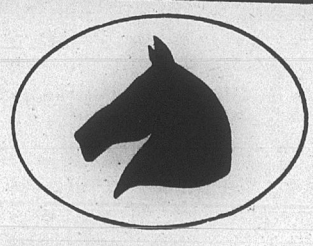

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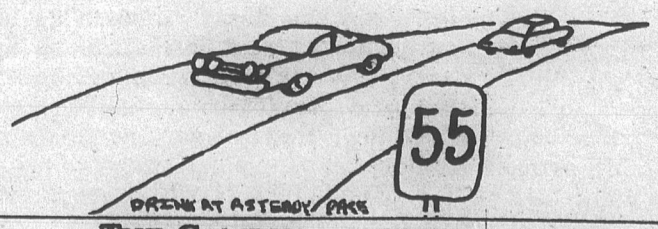

Meditation combats stress

By Pam Morton

For combatting stress and its harmful effects, there is now an alternative to the frenzied squash game or five mile run. Every Wednesday evening at 7:30, a Zazen meditation group meets in Gifford Hall lounge under the guidance of Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College.

The group is not a club, nor is it a "meditation lesson," although people with all degrees of experience are most welcome. There is no special gear necessary, no fees to pay and every session is organized so that beginners are as comfortable as those who have practiced meditation for years. Some people attend the meetings regularly, others appear sporadically, and some come once or twice out of curiosity.

On arrival everyone clears the furniture to the sides. With this completed, the group seats themselves on the pillows provided, in a "neat, orderly" rectangular formation. Various meditation positions include lotus, half-lotus and Burmese, but any comfortable position is acceptable as long as the spine is straight and the head erect. Hands are folded in the classic manner, with left hand on right palm with thumbs meeting.

When the group is ready, Rockefeller strikes the inkin bell three times. People sit with their eyes cast down but not closed, counting to 10 as they breathe in and out. If a thought comes into their heads they are instructed to "let it go."

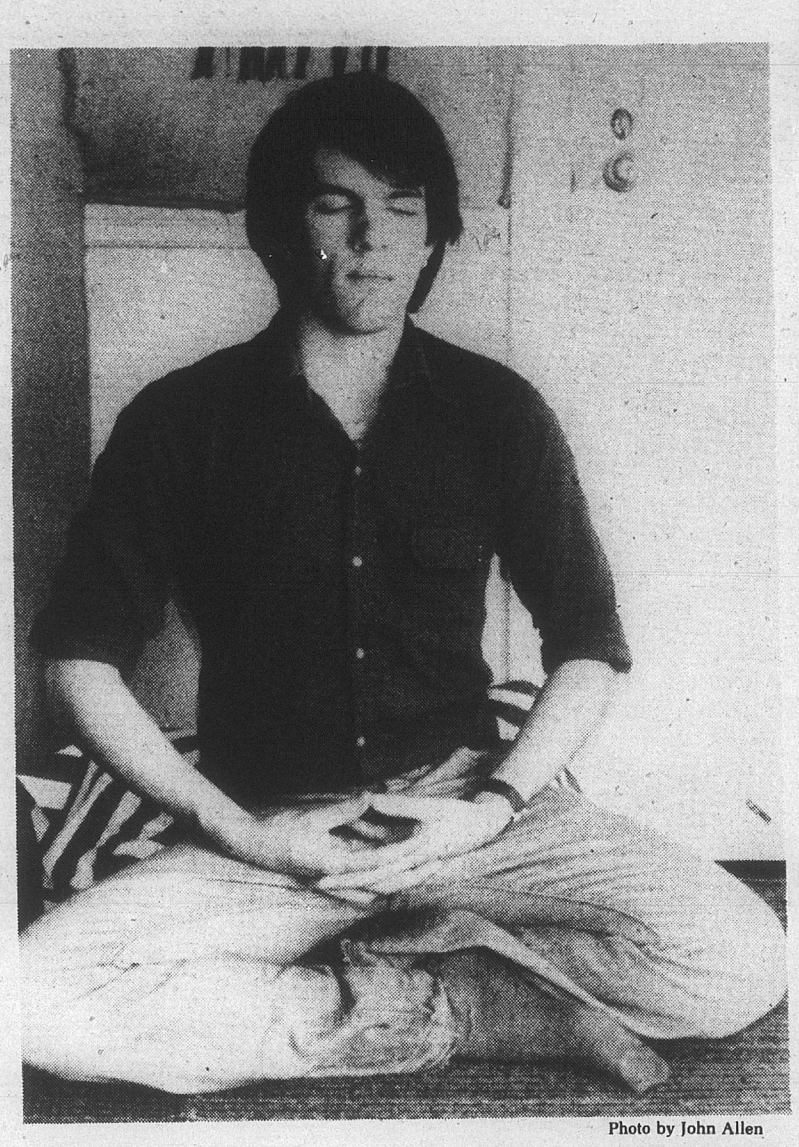

Photo by John Allen

After 20 minutes the inkin bell is struck once, and the group relaxes, stretching and rising to their feet. After this initial exercise, the group forms a line for the kinhin, a walking meditation in the Zen tradition. After a few minutes of this, people resume their seated positions for another 20 minutes of meditation.

Dean Rockefeller has studied at the Rochester Zen Center, and has been meditating for seven years. He began guiding the Wenesday sessions at the start of Winter term, and was involved in setting up the meditation room. This space is available for all students. He describes the type of meditation that the group does as "elementary, a very fundamental one that anyone can do from any tradition or no tradition."

Rockefeller said Zen meditation helps participants "learn the habits of attentive work and activity" and is "good for the health, good for the mind." "The value of Zazen to a student is that often in the course of one's life, a person wants to collect oneself, to have time for quiet and reflection—meditation gives experience in helping to develop ways to go about this."

Rockefeller said, "to carry the spirit of Zazen practice into your everyday life means doing whatever you do wholeheartedly and singlemindedly—it means doing whatever you do with full attention and concentration."

Energy views aired

By John Owen

"Views from as many perspectives as possible," are what Environmental Quality (EQ) was aiming at in their conference "The Nuclear Controversy," according to EQ President Judy Brusslan '82. The conference was held on March 13 in Upper Proctor Lounge.

Steve Bravar, communication manager for the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power plant, spoke first, on "The Necessity of Nuclear Power." Dr. Judith H. Johnsrud, co-director of the Environmental Coalition on Nuclear Power and a member of the national solar lobby, spoke next on "Inherent Problems of Nuclear Power." Hervey Scudder, from the Catalyst Resource Center on Energy Alternatives in Brattleboro, was the final speaker and discussed "Alternatives to Nuclear Power."

"Vermont is not expecting an energy crunch, Vermont is already into an energy crunch," said Bravar. He then went on to to explain why he thinks nuclear energy is needed in Vermont. His first comments were directed at the problems he sees in using wind, solar, and coal as alternative energy sources.

With the help of a slide projector he gave a tour of the Vermont Yankee power plant. He discussed the problems of storing radioactive waste, and the technological progress in this area. He explained the reprocessing of spent fuel and geological isolation using monolithic glass, stainless steel and salt mines. "We have to make some decisions about geological isolation, about getting it off this planet, about burying it in the sea. We have to decide what we're going to do with it," he said.

Johnsrud is most concerned with "the impact of radiation on fundamental human health." She said that the species risk caused by radioactive wastes should be considered much more important than personal risk. In her opinion, the present nuclear waste disposal technology is not adequate. She cited studies concerning the dangers of storage in saltmines and gave several examples nationwide of plants operating nowhere near capacity.

Her opinion is that the controversy stirred up by nuclear energy is much too great for such a small energy source. She spoke of the "impact of psychological stress," on the people who live near the Three Mile Island plant and others across the country. "We cannot underestimate the significance of nuclear waste disposal," she said.

Scudder stressed conservation as an answer to the energy question. "Americans consume more than twice as much fuel as is needed to maintain present standards of living." He said he believed that people have to learn that saving and conserving energy is not a constriction.

He said he felt that people can increase their free choice by conserving energy, and as a result have more money to spend on energy. He cited West Germany as a country with the same standard of living as the U.S. but only half the energy use. "We have a very inefficient system," he said. "We're not changing fast enough." He also stated his opinion that the energy industry is much too powerful. Cogeneration, conservation, wind, solar and hydro power can be used to give the individual more freedom.

Unification

continued from page 7

McHose is directing an improvisational piece called "Running Around" on April 19 at 8:00 P.M. in McCullough Gym.

Emory Fanning, chairman of the Music department and Professor of Music, noted the nationwide downturn in interest in the arts as having a somewhat more significant effect upon the Music department. Since the National Endowment for the Arts' budget was cut 40 to 50 percent, he said, communities don't have the money to fund the arts in school systems.

"In cutting budgets," Fanning said, "they go to music first . . . to what unfortunately some people consider peripheral. Ten years ago it was quite common that students would be able to read music. That's not so common anymore."

Despite this, Fanning said the College has not cut the Music department's budget, and there are still some students who are "very good musicians." The number, but not the quality, is down among students interested in performance.

Fanning said the department's curriculum is "responsive to the capabilities of the faculty. We have a very broad base for such a small department." He reported that interest has risen recently in Flanders Ballad, folk, electronic and ethnic music. In addition, H.C. Robbins Landon, Christian A. Johnson Professor of Music, has brought his expertise in 18th and 19th century music to the department.

According to Fanning, the Concert Series is "as good as or better than many concert series that other colleges or universities are able to offer the community." But, he said he doesn't discern as much student interest in it as in Middlebury College Activities Board concerts. "We realize that bigger names attract people, but we try to bring as much variety as we can to the series," Fanning said, "It has held up a very good standard of quality in bringing many artists who are on the way up."

Although the Art department stopped growing about ten years ago (enrollment has been stable since then), there are presently 66 art majors, the highest number in recent years. The department has not undergone significant changes in the past few years; "We've been doing what we've been doing for the last four or five years," said Glenn Andres, Associate Professor of Art.

Two visiting professors will join the Department next year. Vito Acconci, Johnson Professor of Art, will teach "Sculpture and Public Space" next Winter Term; and Leopold Ettlinger, Professor Emeritus from Berkeley, will teach a 19th century thematic course in painting, Florentine art and politics next fall. The arts have lost their political component only since Impressionism, said John Hunisak, Associate Professor of Art.

According to Andres, the department is not frustrated by Middlebury's isolation. "One must move around," he said, "Location forces you not to be provincial—you must look outward."

Hunisak said he feels the Starr Library's collection of art books is sound, with the exception of journals. In the Interlibrary Loan system, the College lends more books than it borrows. Also, Middlebury has the largest slide collection in New England other than Harvard and Yale, according to Hunisak.

According to Bill Rubin of the Institute of Fine Arts, Middlebury art majors do well; they form a "natural aristocracy among their peers," he said. Henry Russell Hitchcock, also of the Institute of Fine Arts, claims that Middlebury art students are better prepared than their counterparts at Harvard.

Some Middlebury graduates are thriving artists in New York. One is the first director at the New Bronx Museum. Another has a tenure track job at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. And two are at Sotheby's, one of the world's largest auction houses.

Professors in each of these departments stress the importance of hands-on experience. Hunisak reports that the studio art program is doing well because of the appeal of "knowing by doing, and expressing and communicating in a non-verbal fashion." Said Fanning, "You're not really able to get what's going on unless you're surrounded by it."

Sprigg said, "There's something frivolous associated with the arts—there is a tendency to think of them as play." But Sprigg said he feels that this is a misconception: "Art is just as rigorous a discipline as any other on campus. It's getting students to realize that thinking must finally realize its fulfillment in action."

'Beside Herself'— a woman's view

By Martha Turnbull

Robert Pack, Professor of American Literature and Director of the Breadload Writer's Conference, introduced Pamela Hadas, as "one of the finest poets in our country right now." In her March 11 reading, which was marked by a remarkable lyrical and narrative sense, Hadas showed that she deserved such praise. She demonstrated her sensitivity and her ability to tell a story; in her own words—" to move a poem from episode to episode."

Hadas began her readings with a poem entitled "Ballad of Baseball Annie." It is poem about the "groupies who hang around baseball fields," or one groupie in particular—a waitress by the name of " Annie." Annie hangs around fields and bars and follows the life of a baseball player called "Swat." Her infatuation with him and the way in which he "makes the diamond dance," leads her to invite him down to her hotel room and shoot him.

Hadas gives us a humorous look at this otherwise grotesque story. For instance, a descriptive scene in which Annie kneels down and holds Swat's hand in a pool of blood, is worded so perfectly that it does not seem "sick" at all; it fits right in with the overall context of the poem.

Annie Burns believes that she is "nineteen and wise" and that now that she has made the headlines, her life is complete. This idea seems quite absurd but Hadas states that Annie is "a jolly good fellow that nobody can deny."

Hadas continued to read from a wide range of her works, which were all as original and as effective as her first. "Pocohontas" is a poem based on three imaginary letters which Pocohontas writes to her father, Paw Hatan; to Captain John Smith, whom she refers to as "dear imposter, dear friend;" and to her husband, John Rolfe. Each letter is consequently mocked by her husband, but Pocohontas maintains that they are for "no one but herself."

Pamela Hadas Photo by John Allen

Hadas fills the three letters with emotion. They display passion, sincerity, and a world of dreams which become clearly visible to the audience. We hear Pocohontas' voice in the voice of the poet, and we empathize with her passions.

Following this somewhat serious poem Hadas gave "eligible Middlebury women" some advice about the much advertized Miss Vermont Contest. "Learn to breath, it must come from your gut . . . " she said, and then went on to describe a "mermaid on a unicycle," "well greased teeth," and "a perfect tooth in the left ovary." The phrase "I began to be pretty when I read the Lord's Prayer backwards in the tub" received much response from the audience. Hadas ended by stating "you do not have to be born to be Miss America."

Pamela did not just read from her works; she dramatized them as well. In the poem "Bell Starr" she affected a distiguished Southern accent; in her poem about an "extremely compulsive and bright" young girl who has Anorexia, she employed the two inner voices of this girl.

The compulsive side says "I'm king of my body now" and talks about "thighs like tapioca," "fat pigs," and "binges and puke" habits; it is this character who wonders whether chicken bones are fattening. We also hear the meek and innocent voice of a naive girl who has no control over the life/death situation she is in.

"Dear Lydia Pinkham" is a poem in blank verse about "a breed of woman who flourished during the Victorian days." It describes a character who receives letters from women requesting treatment for their ills; Pinkham perscribes her "Vegetable Compound," which consists mainly of alcohol, to all of them. One woman writes to thank Lydia for this magic potient which takes "just three bottles a day to keep her going."

When Hadas read her quick sonnet about Marilyn Monroe her voice softened and took on Monroe's seductive quality. In her last reading, of a poem entitled "Lucie La Morte," she described the excitement of circus life with evident enthusiasm.

All of these poems were taken from Hadas' recently completed book, "Beside Herself—American Portraits" which is to be published next year. Hadas has also written two books called "Designing Women," and "In Light of Genesis."

During his introduction of Pamela Hadas, Robert Pack talked about a "pang of envy" which he feels everytime he reads one of her poems. This same "pang of envy" was probably felt by everyone who listened to Hadas' readings on that Thursday afternoon.

Novelist observes effect of destructive world

By Joe Maruca

This reading is going to be long, about one and one quarter hours. You can leave if you want." Tim O'Brien paused. " But just remember that I am prone to tears." With this, author Tim O'Brien established an instant rapport with the 100 or so students, faculty, and friends crowded into upper Proctor Hall lounge; he proceeded to enthrall them for the full seventy-five minutes.

Before he began reading chapter two of his novel-in-progress, O'Brien gave a short plot summary. The novel is the life story of the character William Cowling, who, as a young child, suffers from "nuke fever." As he grows older he experiences fear, depression, insomnia and nightmares. He makes his ping-pong table into a fallout shelter, stacking bricks on top to absorb radiation.

When the reading began, O'Brien swiftly engrossed his audience in the story. The novel is written in the first person, and sounds much like a long soliloquey. O'Brien read the story animatedly, and changed the inflections of his voice to bring Cowling and other characters to life.

He is a loser, a nobody; to his classmates, he is "Wired William."

Chapter two takes place during Cowling's high school years. He is a loser, a nobody; to his classmates, he is "Wired William." It is not that Cowling does not long to be normal. He invents friends, and later dates to please his father. It is 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis lurks in the background—and so do Cowling's childhood fears.

The bulk of the chapter is spent in six sessions of conversations between a "shrink" and Cowling. Soon it becomes clear that the psychiatrist has many of the same fears as Cowling. There are many laughs, but a sad irony lies beneath it all. Both Cowling and the psychiatrist are paranoid, yet their shared obsession is understandable— they are living in a world seemingly bent on destruction.

The reading Wednesday afternoon was part of the Middlebury College-University of Vermont Distinguished Writers Series. Tim O'Brien has been on the teaching staff at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference since 1979, and will be there again this summer. He has published stories in Esquire, The Atlantic Monthly, and Redbook. His published books include "Northern Lights," "If I Die in a Combat Zone," and "Going After Cacciato." "Cacciato," a novel about the Vietnam War, won the National Book Award in 1979.

The Department of Theatre and Dance presents
Dale Wasserman's One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest,
based on the novel by Ken Kesey, through Sunday, March 21st at 8:00 pm in Wright Theatre. Don't miss this incredible performance!

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books

Temporary quality of life examined

Waking
By Eva Figes
Pantheon Books, 88 pp., $7.95

Reviewed by Rick Tetzeli

There is a brief gap between the time we physically wake from sleep and the time in which our brain starts to work rationally; a misty, vague time that nevertheless is most representative of the way we really are. Unfettered by conscious thought, our unconscious can express a stream of ideas that encompasses impressions from memories, to color, to sound. It is a time of sensual awareness.

"Waking" paints an exraordinary picture of a woman, depicting seven moments of waking throughout her life—from childhood to the last minutes before death. More than that, it makes us terribly aware of the suddenness of surprises, of the temporary quality of life, made up of nothing more than slim glimpses.

The novel is more an exercise in how to write perfectly and eloquently than it is a story with a ploy and an epiphany and so on; the woman's life is easily summed up. As a girl, she loves the out-of-doors and running in the grass. As she grows older, she feels a terrible rage toward her stifling parents. As a woman she goes through marriage, pregnancy, divorce, and new lover. Finally she is disgusted with the physical wreck she has become with the passage of time, and she dies.

The book can not be explained by a simple plot summary, or by calling it an exercise in writing. By taking the unique events of this particular life, and describing them in a moment that all of us have, Figes involves the reader in a personal way. The writing draws us in; the ideas that this flash of life raise are inescapable. The reader can not leave the book without feeling the awful quickness, the sad slip of life that can't be slowed.

But that same reader must feel the joy, the real ecstasy of the great moments, those times when "I want to run out of doors and begin the day by running through the long wet grass with nothing on my feet but sandals and my arms and legs bare." There is much to live for, even if life is sadly, quickly over.

Figes makes the reader aware that as long as there is sensual, intelligent perception, the bad moments in life are more than made up for by the good ones. In the best days of her life the woman thinks, "My body is awake after its long winter. It sings, it blossoms. I know it from head to foot, supple, as supple as a young girl now. It has come at last, the summer of my life. I have walked through brightly lit rooms in which people talked, and laughed, and have come away, closing the door behind me, walked down dark streets leaving those lights and voices behind me, into a darkness which was solitary."

Figes' writing relies heavily on the sounds of words, the manner in which they flow into each other, and from sentence to sentence. The way the words sound reflects perfectly the emotion described. For instance, the angry young girl daydreams "I am running through empty streets. The sky is black and without stars. All my life I have been running, down the dark underside. Now I am exposed, all the doors are locked. The house fronts turn me away, blind cold stone." Fast, jarring words and sounds.

On the other hand, the dying woman, in her hospital bed, slips into death, perceiving "Flat grey light. The tide has gone out, and all is very quiet. I am stretched out like flattened sand, damp and salty. I listen in the silence for the far murmur of the ocean, but hear nothing. I think perhaps I have been ill, but now it is peaceful. I am lying very still, hoping the sun will rise." These are the words of the slow fall into death, words that make it a bit less frightening.

"Waking" makes one aware of the sad flightiness of life. However, it does this in a beautiful and perceptive way that makes one appreciate the very fine moments of it all.

Quartet plays Mozart and Schumann

By Hali Hellmuth

The Vermont Piano Quartet, a group of diversely talented musicians, performed pieces by Mozart and Shumann last Thursday afternoon in Mead Chapel. The pianist, Natasha Koval-Paden, introduced the quartet, dedicating the concert to her instructor, who was responsible for her entrance into the United States. For the first half of the concert, the quartet, consisting of two violinists, a cellist, and a pianist, played three Mozart pieces in G minor.

Russian pianist Koval-Paden was the most notable of the four musicians; she comfortably executed the intricacies of fast-paced tempos—"Allegro," "Andante," and "Rondo" (Allegro). Similarly, the violinists and the cellist maintained a well-timed cooperation, sustaining the sprightly emotion of the Mozart pieces.

Although the first half of the concert demonstrated that the quartet worked well as a unit, the second half, comprised of four Shumann pieces, seemed to flow with a more natural ease. In Mozart's "Andante," the harmony between instruments, and the sense of rhythm, was sometimes interrupted by slight rhythmic deviations within the violin components of the quartet. Shumann's "Andante Cantabile" was characterized by a more instinctual rythmic progression; this made it more heartfelt than Mozart's "Andante Cantabile."

The second half of the concert made the entire program a success. This was essentially due to the more cooperative efforts of the musicians. Perhaps it was also because the Schumann pieces were lighter, and more fluid than those of Mozart.

this week on WRMC

Sunday, March 21

12:00 P.M.—Dutch Concert Hall "A Stravinsky Program" featuring Tchaikovsky's Symphony No.5, as well as works by Turina and Ravel. Conducted by Garcia Navarro.

1:00 P.M.—"The Chicago Symphony"

3:00 P.M.—"Jazz Alive!" The Dexter Gordon Holiday Jazz Festival.

6:30 P.M.—"The Week in Review"

7:00 P.M.—Brad Williams brings you music from the Big Band Era.

8:00 P.M.—"The Best of Broadway" Hosted by Rick Present.

Monday, March 22

5:30 P.M.—"Consider the Alternatives" The Atom and the Church.

6:00 P.M.—"Horizons" Sexism on the Screen.

Wednesday, March 24

6:00 P.M.—"Academic Perspective"

9:00 P.M.—"Featured Artist Hour:" Pink Floyd.

Thursday, March 25

5:30 P.M.—"Clavo y Canela" Spanish music show, hosted by Luke Alessandroni.

Griffin is an artist with new perspective

By Karen Poel

Art is a controlled experience which recreates the basic problem of life and death in the viewer." According to Suzanne Griffin, art is not a material product; it is something that exists between the artist and the observer.

Griffin, a senior at Middlebury College, has developed her own definition of art by exploring its various aspects. She admits that her exposure to other artists and to artistic equipment has been limited. However, she said "At Middlebury art students receive a lot of personal attention from professors and have a lot of space for contemplation—you don't need more than that at an undergraduate level."

Griffin is also a talented writer. "I originally came to Middlebury for its English department," she said. "Then I took my first art studio course, and now I am a double major in English and art."

It is evident that Griffin has a literary way of viewing art. She commented, "Some artists consider things like mass and texture to be of priority, but I think that you must begin with a stimulating, urgent concept such as desire or fear, and only then attempt to express it concretely."

Learning about traditional techniques and classical art is "fine" according to Griffin, but her outlook is more modern. For instance, she adds color to sculptures to create tension and mood. "A work of art should engage as many senses as possible," she said. At the moment, her primary interest is in "performance work," where the traditional "art space"—a wall or pedestal—is no longer necessary. "The idea is to activate the area where people walk." She said, "Viewing from the floor—their natural space—gives them an entirely new perspective."

Last spring, Griffin created what is called a ''transformation piece''—taking something ordinary and either denying its function or giving it a new one. She built a funeral pyre from two doors; added candles, leaves, a girl wrapped in a white sheet, and called it "The Death of Amanda Earle."

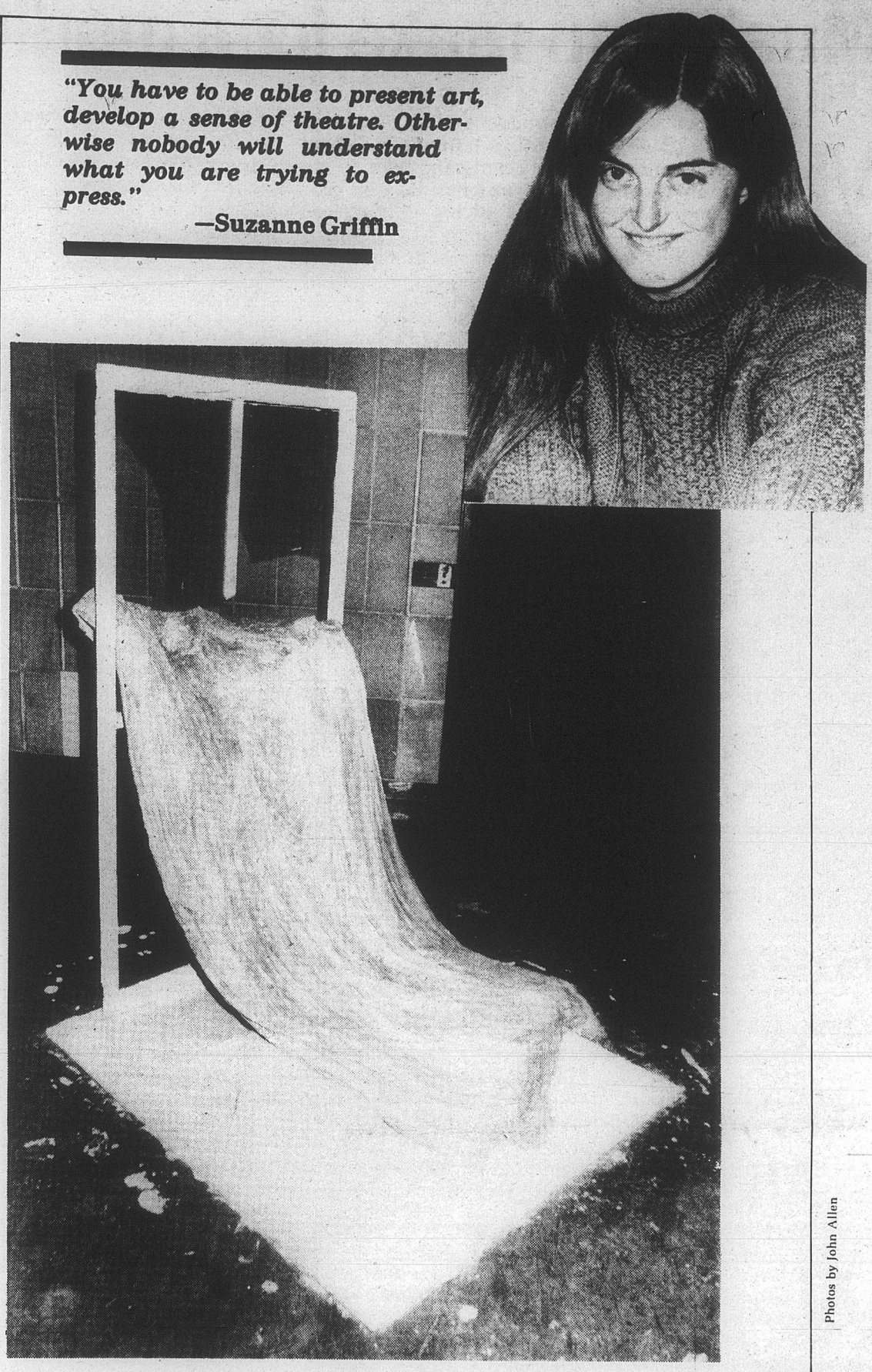
During the "performance," Griffin read a poem by Edgar Allen Poe to people who watched from the balcony above Johnson Pit. The viewers then came down to experience the work more closely—''to develop an individual relationship with the live/dead girl," Griffin said.

Art such as this is not permanent, but according to Griffin, the impression left upon the viewer's memory is what is most significant. "You have to be able to present art, to develop a sense of theater. Otherwise nobody will understand what you are trying to express," she said. "Personal myths are fine, but no one will enjoy your art if you aren't clear."

Griffin is currently exhibting one of her sculptures in the Johnson Pit; it demonstrates her ability to create what comes most naturally to her. It is a product of her philosophy that "the more you can bring into art the better."

"You have to be able to present art, develop a sense of theatre. Otherwise nobody will understand what you are trying to express."

—Suzanne Griffin



Photos by John Allen

Curley takes off his shoes and brings the audience to its feet

By Pamela Flodman

If a classical artist cannot see things with a little humor . . . " commented organ virtuoso Carlo Curley. Curley did just that at his Mead Chapel concert last Sunday night, playing various types of organ music, and adding personal anecdotes to his performance.

The evening began with Curley's appeal to be allowed to play in his stockinged feet, which were blistered from a new pair of shoes. Immediately he had the audience's full support, and continued an easy rapport with them throughout the concert. After his introductory remarks, he proceeded to perform an exhausting program, with no regard whatsoever for his sore feet.

The first piece in the program was "Fantasy in F Minor" by Mozart. Curley described this as a gamut piece—one which showed off the organ to its fullest, from delicate pianissimos to commanding fortissimos. This set the theme for the rest of the concert, for Curley's music ran the gamut of organ, which he feels is commonly misunderstood.

Curley studied organ under his grandmother from the age of four, and for four years was only allowed to play scales and studies by Czerny and Hannon. Hence his enjoyment of Bach, who made scales interesting to play. Sunday's program included a Trio Sonata and a Toccata, Adagio, and Fugue by Bach. Curley likened the Trio Sonata to driving a freeway. "You have to be careful not to take the wrong exit or you'll never get to your destination," he said. Curley then recounted the time he played a five-minute piece for an hour because of such a mistake.

Also included in the first half of the program was Curley's signiture piece, a sinfonia from Bach's "Cantata No. 29. He then played a piece which had the audience in hysterics; it might be called "An Ode to Spam Ham" as it was a Spam commercial set to Schubert's ''Moment Musicale.'' During Schumann's "Sketch in F Minor" he asked the audience to picture a 350 pound soprano singing it. "Organists are really frustrated singers," he explained.

The second half of the program was no less entertaining. Curley continued to draw from his repertory of over 100 works. He began with "Christmas-Organ Piece for an Opening" by Gaston Cethier, an avowed hater of Christmas and the organ. This piece showed off the capacities of the organ and organist to their fullest, and Curley joked that often a stretcher awaits an organist at its conclusion.

There was no stretcher for Curley. The program continued with his arrangement of Beethoven's ''Turkish March." The following piece was "Cantonette" by Gabriel Pierne, dedicated to Virgil Fox, under whom Curley studied. From this great teacher, he learned that his hands ought to be like butterflies in spring, and his feet like gusts of wind. Judging by the lyrical quality of "Cantonette" he has learned his lesson well.

The program concluded with "Fantasie and Fugue on the Chorale: How Brightly Shines the Morning Star," by Max Reger. More than simply vibrant, Curley's performance of this piece was vibrating, and the applause which he received prompted him to offer two encores. The audience voiced its approval of the encores—a Bach fugue and a Sousa march—in unconventional shouts, and a standing ovation. Although Curley had previously cut the applause short, he accepted the ovation and invited the audience to meet him afterwards.

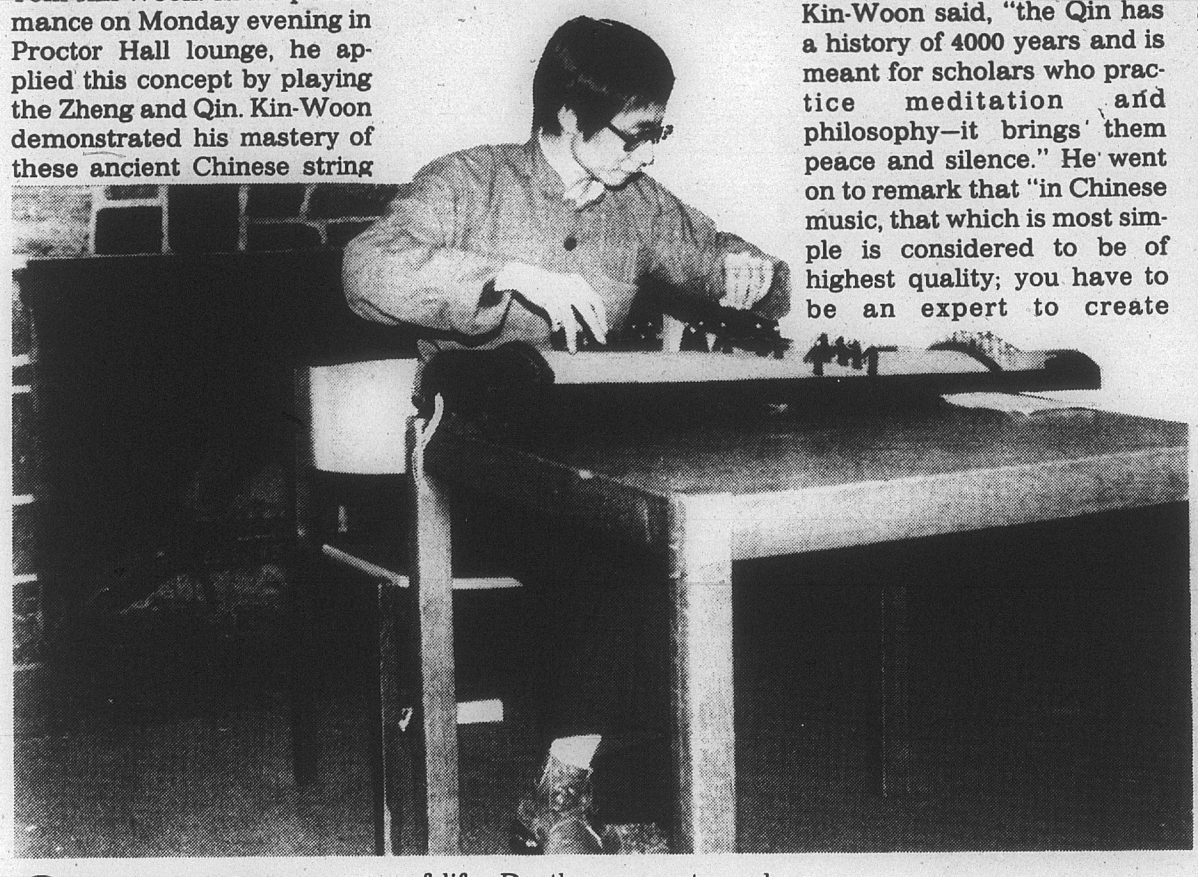
The most salient characteristic of Sunday's concert was Curley's immense enjoyment at entertaining. Those who watched this man perform realized that it is possible for a classical artist to see things with humor. One viewer described the concert as "vaudeville and organ all in one—a combination which led to an extremely enjoyable evening."

Music can make for a meditative state

By Karen Poel

Music is something to control the breath and calm the mind," according to Chinese musician Tom Kin-Woon. In his performance on Monday evening in Proctor Hall lounge, he applied this concept by playing the Zheng and Qin. Kin-Woon demonstrated his mastery of these ancient Chinese string instruments, and related interesting information about their history and use.

Both instruments were placed on a table, and Kin-Woon plucked their strings using both hands. He first introduced the sixteen string Zheng, which dates back to the 6th century. This instrument is intended for musicians who play loud, fast pieces. The Qin is a narrow, more delicate instrument with seven strings. Kin-Woon said, "the Qin has a history of 4000 years and is meant for scholars who practice meditation and philosophy—it brings them peace and silence." He went on to remark that "in Chinese music, that which is most simple is considered to be of highest quality; you have to be an expert to create melodies with few notes."



Kin-Woon performed first on the Zheng; he played four intricate pieces from memory. In a Northern Chinese song entitled "Raindrops Outside the Window," he worked the strings to produce a lively, harmonious melody. "Weaving Busily," and "Hungry Horse Jingling the Bells," were pieces from Southern China, and incorporated note vibrations, crescendos, and "low-to-high" note rhythms. Kin-Woon gamely demonstrated the greatest differences between the northern and southern styles by playing two variations of "Jingle Bells."

The musician then explained various aspects of "narrative singing." "According to the Chinese government, there are more than three hundred types of narrative singing," he said. "However, I have heard of only twenty." Kin-Woon said he learned this art from a "beggar" with a repertoire of 500 stories. Beating out a rhythm with wooden clappers, playing the Zheng, and singing at the same time, Kin-Woon told the story of a scholar who grieved over a girlfriend who had committed suicide while he was away.

After receiving well deserved applause with a modest smile, Kin-Woon began to play the Qin. Apologizing for the low volume of this instrument, he said, "some of you may fall asleep, but I will consider that a compliment." Within minutes, he had the audience engrossed in a meditative silence, with a piece entitled, "Thinking of an Old Friend."

Kin-Woon performed another, livelier melody, which required more technique; then, at the request of the audience, he played two more "songs for contemplation." Some notes were so soft that they could not be heard, and there was no evident rhythm. However, Kin-Woon commented, "even though you do not hear the song, my fingers are still playing, and the song is still there." To conclude his performance he said, "what is most important is the quiet adjusting of harmony to the mood of the musician and his audience."

Socrates, God, and Woody Allen

By Carole Komornik

Wit, humour, and sarcasm were the most salient characteristics of the Woody Allen skits performed by the Hepburn Zoo Crew on March 11. The skits groped for answers to such profound questions as God, death, and the conflict between Religion and Science. Performing four skits, the members of the Zoo Crew did a fine job, and relayed their messages in an enthusiastic manner.

The first skit's main purpose was to poke fun at philosophy. A humorous piece, it was set in an Athenian background, complete with Socrates and the inevitable Hemlock. The second skit took place during the Civil War. President Lincoln was protrayed as an ignorant dolt and a redneck; the political system of the United States was depicted as a farce.

The remaining two skits focused on death and God, two issues which Woody Allen has been greatly concerned with throughout his life. Reminiscent of the short story "The Devil and Daniel Webster," death appeared dressed totally in black. His victim (the actor attempted somewhat unsuccessfully to immitate the accent of an aged Jewish man), outsmarted Death and won and extra day of life. Death was portrayed as the mirror image of his victim in his bodily proportions and voice.

The fourth and final skit was by far the most well prepared; the Zoo Crew humorously and effectively portrayed Woody Allen's ideas on how different people perceive God.

A detective was commissioned by a seductress to find God. The detective first questioned a rabbi who believed in God strictly through blind faith; he did not want to question any of his tenets to discover if there really was a God. Next an atheist was questioned; he stated that there was no God. The Pope was also unsure of God's existence, but, he said, "it's all in the red suit I wear." And so God was lost in the fray of Catholic tradition.

The detective was informed that God had been killed by an existentialist; however, he soon discovered that this was not the case. He accused the seductress, who was also the head of the science department at Bryn Mawr College, of being the guilty party.

Beginning slowly and somewhat unconvincingly, the actors moved toward a more fluid interpretation of the skits; by the end of the performance their approach was quite convincing.

Andres Moulton '85, the director, was assisted by Frederique Destribats '83, stage manager, in preparing the Zoo Crew for the performance. The lead was played by Blake Herron '85, and the supporting roles were performed by Mary Weaver '85, Valerie Hadden '85, Jon Kelly '85, Adam Battelstein '85, Jim Ammeen '85 and Dave Anderson '85.

Jazz starts jitterbugging

By Luke Alessandroni

The Barbary Coast Jazz Ensemble of Dartmouth College was well received at Mead Chapel last Wednesday evening, by an audience which barely tripled the size of the 18 member band.

The Ensemble was initially hampered by the jitters of their opening night (of a nine concert tour), but the jitters soon turned to jitterbug and things began to swing. The highlights of the first set were Jorome Richardson's "Groove Merchant" (Thad Jones arranged) and John Coltrane's frenetic "Impressions." The latter featured the band's star soloists, Dave Ellis (trumpet) and Dave Silbersweig (trombone). Vocalist Tsan Merrit-Poree also displayed her talents in the first set with renditions of "The 'Guy' for Ipanema" and "You are too Beautiful." Her sweet (but somewhat stiff) singing did justice to both songs but apparently drummer Julian Bull hasn't learned to "Samba" and so the piece lost its snappy Brazilian flavor.

The second set opened with the classic Lester Young composition "Lester Leaps In," which, along with the other numbers arranged by Slide Hampton ("Impressions" and Charlie Parker's "Au Privave"), consitituted the tightest, most crisp, and most polished ensemble pieces of the evening. The best induvidual performances, however, came in the combo portion of the program.

The combo, composed of the rhythm section and three horns, performed (with Glasgo on piano), and Herbie Hancock's 'Watermelon Man". Dave Ellis's crystal-clear, soulful flugelhorn and searing trumpet led the way with solid support form Silbersweig's biting trombone and Jay Clemen's flitting soprano sax.

The performance closed with Dizzy Gillespie's "Manteca" and Parker's "Moose the Mooch." Despite some handicaps (notably the drummer who failed to carry some of the ensemble pieces), all the band needs now is a little "Manteca" (which means lard in Spanish) to smooth out the rough edges in a generally competent and enjoyable program.

Paintings reflect economic conditions

By Andy Hardisty

The rural aspects of mid-19th century painting were the subject of an Abernathy Series lecture entitled "Artists and Artificers," given by Klauss Wolff, on Wednesday, March 10. Wolff, Professor Emeritus of Economics, said "the extreme accuracy in European rural painting of this time period, was a harbinger of the industrial revolution; it showed the interest of the upper class in the rural districts, where food surpluses were to feed the workers of industry."

The majority of painting in the mid-19th century was commissioned, as artists could not afford to live otherwise. Wolff said "artists concentrated on details that were of greatest interest to their employers, the gentry;" and the gentry was becoming more aware of the importance of rural areas.

Wolff supported his argument with a series of slides. For instance, he showed that animals were painted accurately enough to establish "the exact breed of sheep, or cow, or horse." Other paintings went so far as to obscure the actual subject behind the rural settings.

Wolff contrasted these paintings with ones from the East, expecially those of India. He said, "Indian paintings exhibit inaccuracies, such as lack of definition in cattle and farming facilities." This, he determined, shows that India has not yet reached the stage of agricultural revolution necessary to feed industrializaion; Indian art manifested its countries underdeveloped economic state.

Wolff's slides were beautiful, but he stated, "I am not concerned with the aesthetic value . . . for me, the picture is a document, something to study." He was equally determined not to let himself pass as an art expert, and referred to himself as a "humble economist." Wolff was a professor of economics for 25 years at Middlebury College until his retirement last year.

Questions, and refreshments, followed the presentation, which closed out this year's Abernathy Lecture Series.

sports

Lacrosse looking up

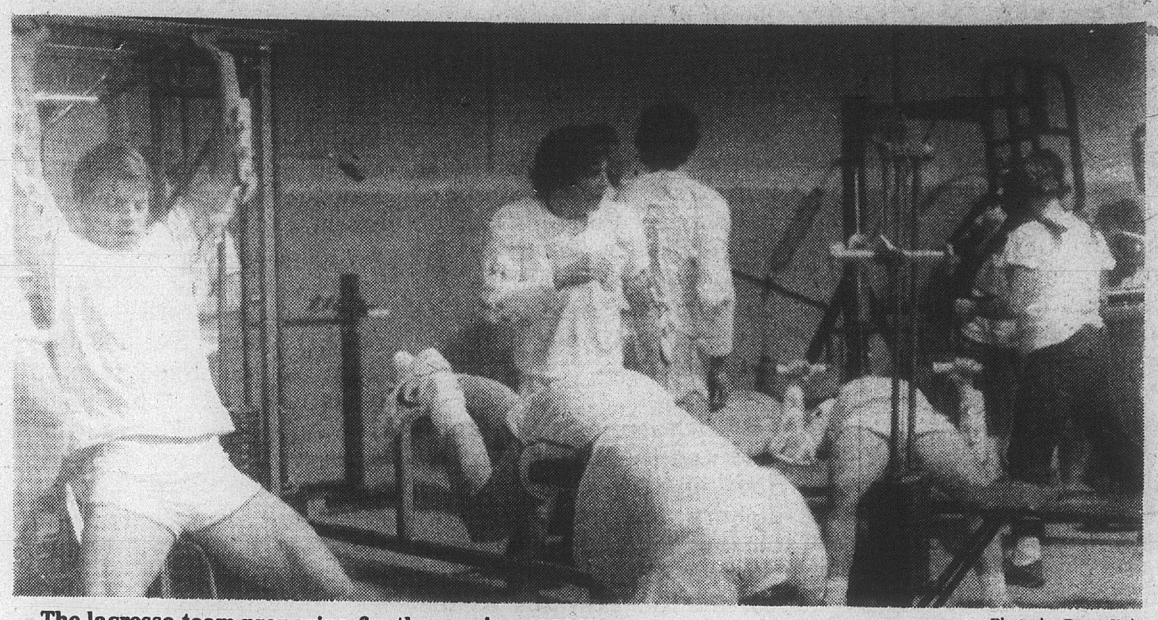
By Donald D. MacKenzie

Fifteen returning varsity veterans equals experience and balance. Eleven new players, including six freshmen equals youth and promise. Put the two together and you are looking at what varsity lacrosse coach Jim Grube calls the "youngest but by far the most experienced team," he has coached. "There is a good blend of experienced and new players," which, combined with a very competitive schedule, is sure to make for another season of superb lacrosse action.

Although, last year's team graduated five starting midfielders (including two of the finest middies Middlebury has ever seen, John Burchard and Garret Gifford), seniors Frank Albanese, Beau Coash, tri-captain Mike Heffernan, and tri-captain Bob Ritter will more than make up for the former stars with balance. Grube is happy to replace the reliance on one or two star players with the depth his team now possesses this year, especially at mid-field, where all three lines must be strong.

The Panther defense will be equally capable, with four players sharing three starting positions. Tri-captain Chip Clark '82, Jeff Johnson '82, Roy Giarrusso '83, and Bruce Gevertz '83, all have the skills and experience to handle the tough schedule ahead.

Second team All-American last year as a sophomore, and undoubtedly one of the best attackmen in the country, Jeff Thomsen has returned in full form this year, hopefully to better his high scoring mark of 50 goals and 31 assists. He is flanked by juniors Jeff Scanlon and Pete Ulrich, both top players in their own right, who will provide a fierce offensive front.



The lacrosse team preparing for the coming season. Photo by Peter Kyle

The team's depth does not stop at the goaltending position, where all three candidates look excellent in preseason action. Returning starter Kevin Mahaney '84, Jim McKeon '82, and Paul Denison '83, will probably all see action minding the net.

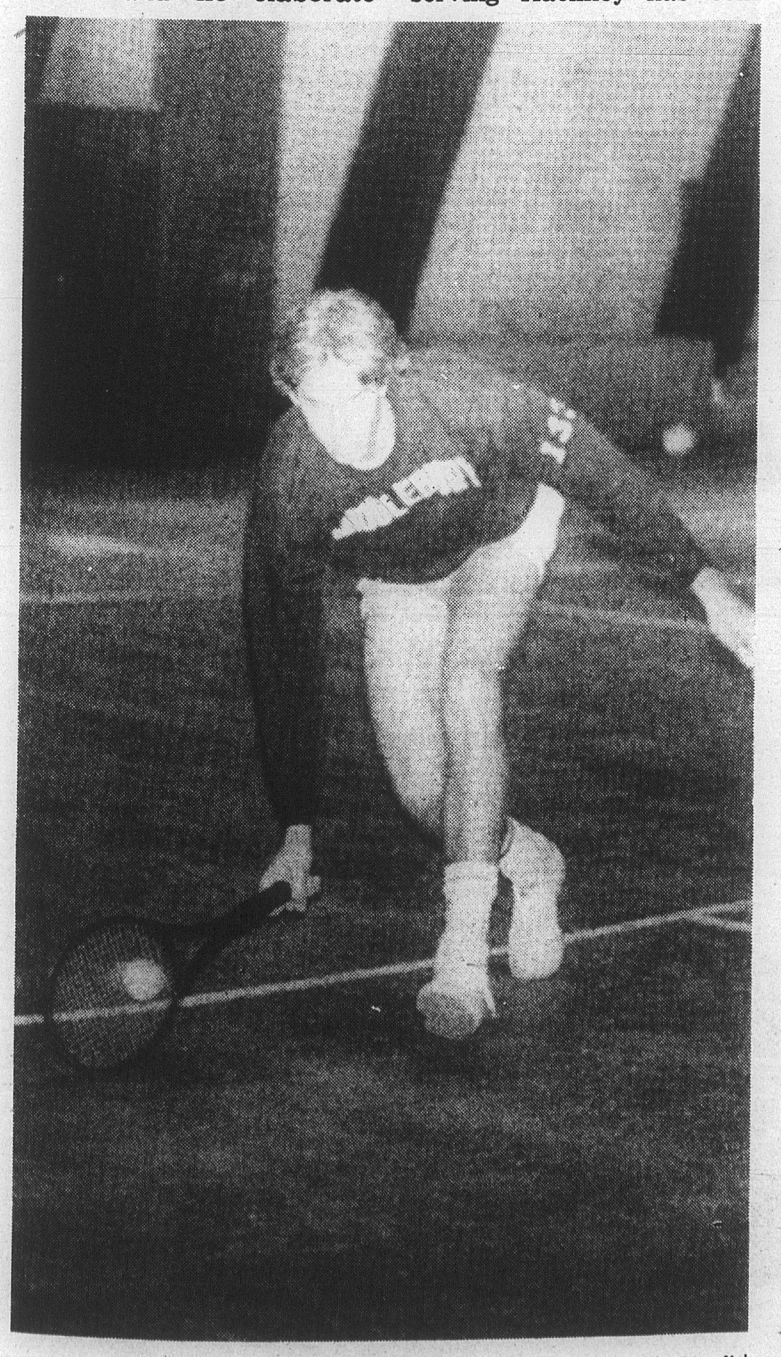
The Panthers open the 1982 season on their annual road trip during spring break. They meet a tough Denison squad, Sunday, March 28, coached by Thomsen's father, and reputed to be one of the stronger Division III teams in the country. The game will be held at Byram Hills High School in Armonk, New York. Later in the trip, they battle Babson, Trinity, and Wesleyan, returning for the regular season opener Saturday April 10, at the University of New Hampshire, a top-ranked Division I team.

Tennis team facing challenge

By Steve Burton

The pre-season for the men's varsity tennis team is proceeding in its characteristically low-key fashion this spring, as the players begin the yearly ritual of challenge matches. Unlike programs at other schools, there is no trip to Florida and no elaborate scrimmage schedule, but there are long hours of pounding tennis balls on the courts of Fletcher Field House.

The netmen, led by junior captain Fain Hackney, are returning in full force from last year, having lost no one to graduation. For the past two seasons the tall, hard-serving Hackney has commanded positions at first singles and first doubles, and should again demonstrate solid play at the number one spot.



Fain Hackney Photo by Peter Kyle

Other returning members of the squad include powerhouse Tom Donner '82 (Hackney's doubles partner), consistent Dave Buzby '82, Ed Schaefer'84, Dave Collins '83, and Andy Cherna '83. In addition, seniors Lefty Valentin and Peter Sallerson are returning from a year spent away from Middlebury. Two seasons ago, Valentin played third singles and Sallerson sixth.

With the identical squad that posted an 8-2 last season returning, along with Valentin, Sallerson, and freshmen yet to be tested, Coach Mickey Heinecken has good reason to believe that the Panthers will be a "strong team." Heinecken emphasized the importance of being ready to play by the first match, especially since the team starts the season with its two most difficult opponents.

The first of these matches is at home, April 8, against an Amherst squad which defeated the Panthers last year in a closely contested match. Following Amherst is a road-trip to Williams. The Purple Cows are new on the schedule, replacing the annual disaster against Dartmouth. Heinecken, while calling this a "more realistic" schedule, noted nonetheless that defeating Williams will be a difficult task.

Between now and the Amherst match, the netmen will continue the challenge matches, and play individually during the week of spring break. The sole pre-season scrimmage for the team was played last Wednesday, March 16, at the University of Vermont.

Women place 4th, Baker, Smith top 2

By Peter Erdmann

This year's AIWA National Ski Championships brought Middlebury mixed results. The women's team, having won the title three times, came to the championships with the intention of regaining the national crown after losing it to UVM by a narrow margin last spring. The Panthers began the four day competition in winning form, but their fortunes faded along with their initial lead.

In the giant slalom, held at Stowe, March 11, Middlebury overwhelmed the competition and looked to be well on its way to the victory. All-Americans Leslie Baker '84 and Leslie Smith '83 outskied the entire field, and finished first and second respectively. Cindy Gavett '83, rounded out the scoring with a 13th, and senior Dani Shaw ended up in 19th. The women's impressive showing put them six points ahead of UVM, and nine ahead of Colorado University. Middlebury coaches Mike Schoenfeld and Terry Aldrich were quite pleased with the results, and saw them as a "bonus". Schoenfeld, the women's coach, was confident after the GS, because he felt that "slalom was their stronger event."

However, Middlebury's hopes and expectations were not to be fulfulled. The next day of racing could hardly have been any worse for the Panthers. The women arrived at Stowe amidst rain, fog, and warm weather, a complete turnaround from the exceptional conditions under which the GS was held.

After the first run, Panther stars Smith and Baker were in a disappointing 10th and 14th position respectively. Battling back against the poor weather and stiff competition, Smith ended up eleventh, while Baker moved up to twelfth.

The Panther's initial confidence was obviously strained by their unusually slow day in the slalom, and the situation was not eased by the fact that the nordic squad would be facing strong Wyoming and Colorado teams. Wyoming showed their talent in winning the individual cross-country race held at the Trapp Family Touring Center.

As in the Eastern Championships several weeks ago, the overall winner would be decided in the 4 x 5 kilometer relay. The University of New Hampshire held the lead for a while, but the superior western teams soon showed their strength. Wyoming was the winner, with CU coming in second and Alaska third. Middlebury's team of Tara and Keli McMenamy, Sue Long '82 and Judy Carlhian '83 could finish no higher than seventh. There was one bright spot, however, as Long turned in the tenth fastest relay leg.

Colorado ended up winning the overall championship and became the first school ever to win both the men's and women's titles in the same year. Wyoming was second, just ahead of Utah, and Middlebury finished in fourth place, edging UVM out by five points.

Sluggers set for season

By Andrew B. Gluck

The 1982 Middlebury baseball team and the major league squads start this season in similar situations. Following last summer's embarrassing strike, the professionals anxiously await the challenge of winning back fan support and showing that the game comes first. If they fail, baseball will lose much of its popularity. After three straight sub-.500 seasons, the Panthers also have something to prove.

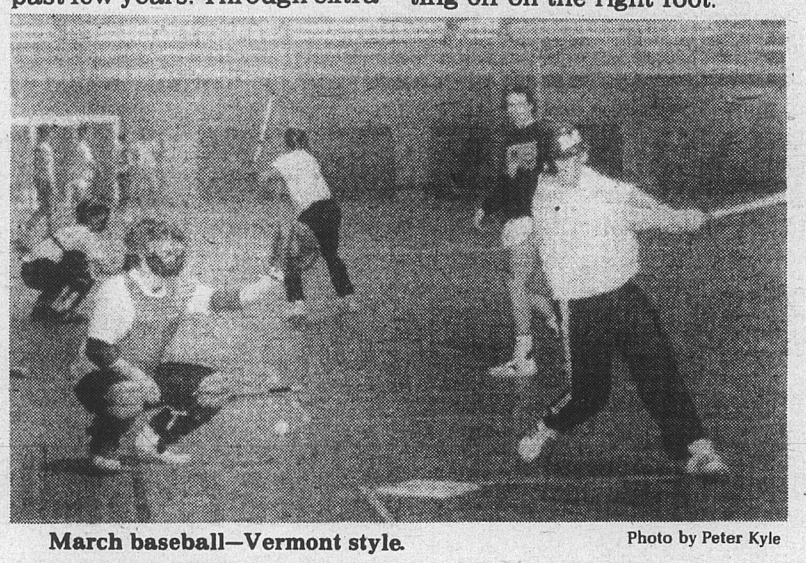
Co-captain Jim Loveys '82 put the season into perspective. "For Middlebury baseball, this is a transition year. If we can have a winning season, the underclassmen will be encouraged and have a lot to look forward to." The optimism, enthusiasm and potential for a good season all seem to be present.

The major strengths of this year's team rest in the infield and at bat. Loveys returns at shortstop as do Bob Calamari '83 and Jim Harrington '84 at first base. A host of talented players will fight for the second and third base spots, including: Kelvin Chase '83, Rich Meringolo '84, Dennis Boyle '84, Dick Crawford '84, and freshmen Dave Shaw, John Shaw, John Starrett and Bill Weldon. The balance represented by Lovey's all-around play, Calamari's big bat, Chase's fine arm and the depth of the bench gives the infield a potent attack. Co-captain Pete Webber '82 calls the group, "a solid infield with lots of talent."

The Panther outfield also contains some excellent ballplayers. Veterans include Bob Gulla '83, Bob Crews '84 and Walt Donnelly '84. All three, plus newcomer Mike Lowry '83, can really sting the baseball.

With the strength of the outfield and the infield, the key question mark for the Middlebury nine lies again with the pitching. Led by returnees Webber, Gulla, Frank Burke '83, and Ken Edwards '83, the pitchers must prove to be more consistent than in the past few years. Through extra conditioning this winter, they all should be prepared for a strong start. Hopefully, the addition of Mike Rich '84, Donnelly, Gus Gerulskis '85 and Andy Gluck '85 will add flexibility and strength to the staff. Catcher Scott Laughinghouse '83 returns to attempt to mold the staff into a successful one.

The 15 game schedule, which opens April 14th at North Adams St., includes four double headers and looks extremely challenging. Coach Wendy Forbes commented, "We have a decent fielding team plus a lot of new freshmen. The pitching has to work out, but I am generally optimistic." Loveys added, "If we can win some early and gain momentum, it could be a good season. The key is getting off on the right foot."



March baseball—Vermont style. Photo by Peter Kyle

armchair quarterback

By Rick Present

I like to think that I'm a pretty easy-going guy: you know, the kind that sort of rolls with the punches and takes things as they come.

However, there are a few things that do get me upset. One of them is tuning into an NCAA basketball game and then watching more of the coaches, cheerleaders, and fans than I do of the game.

Whoever was in charge of camera shots for CBS during last weekend's NCAA tournament has won an automatic birth on my least favorite people list. Time and time again, as basketball action was taking place on the court, TV cameras were directed off the court.

I know the cheerleaders are cute, the coaches are at times comical, and the fans are absolutely nutty, but when I watch a basketball game, I want to see the game. Unlike football, where there are frequent gaps in the action, basketball runs on non-stop. While we watch the fans go bananas over one basket, we end up missing the basket scored at the other end.

The same is true of instant replays. These will have to wait for time outs. While we see a replay of one basket we miss all the action that goes on in the meantime.

Network sports coverage has become so sophisticated that I guess just showing the game is regarded as boring. Inventive TV coverage must give you the atmosphere of the game also: the coaches gesticulating wildly and the cheerleaders screaming and jumping up and down. Why TV directors feel that we would rather watch this than the game itself is beyond me; I do know how irritated I get when a team is scoing and I'm watching some fan acting like a maniac in the stands.

So sports fans, the moral of this week's tale is short. Keep the cameras on the court and let us see the game!

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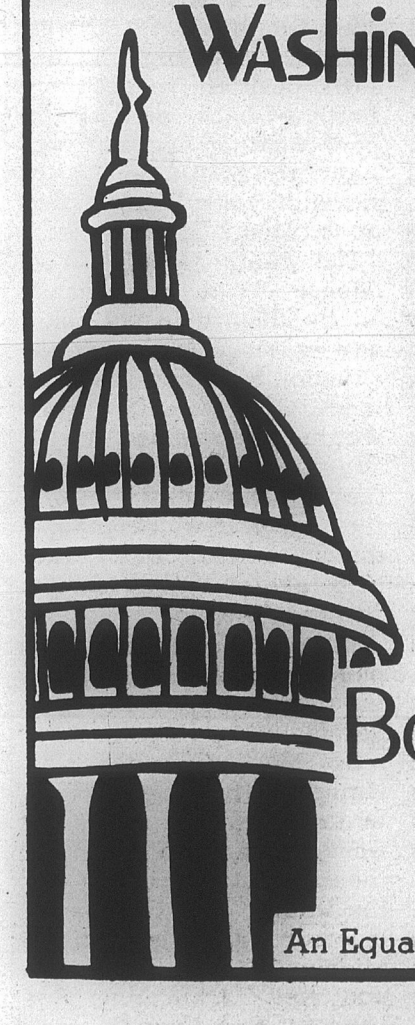

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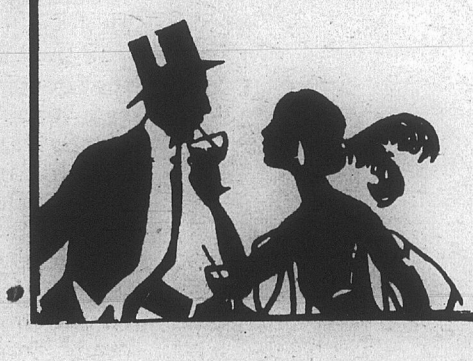

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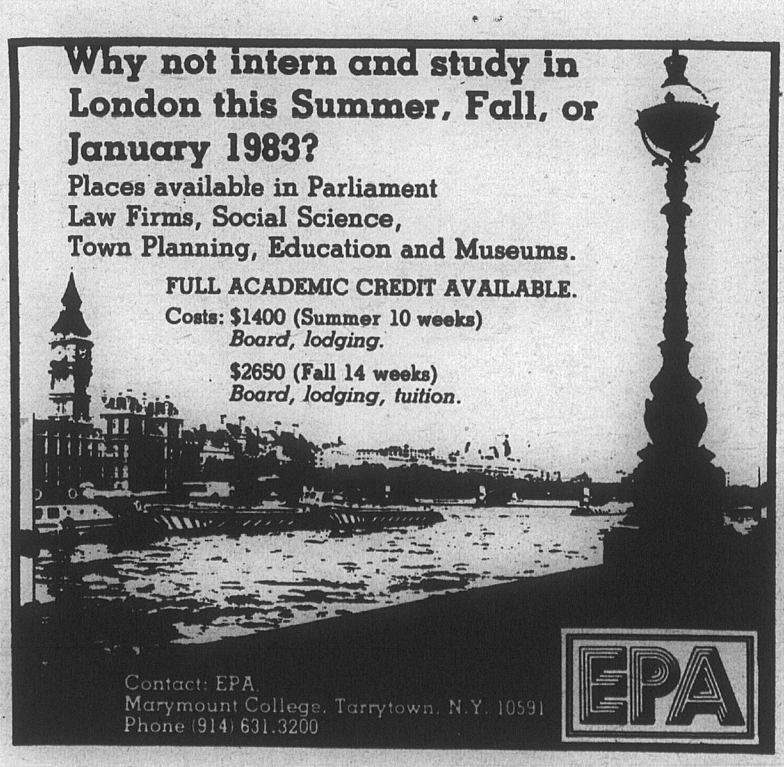

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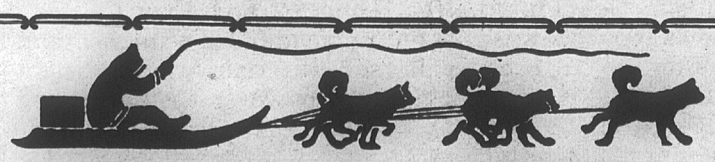

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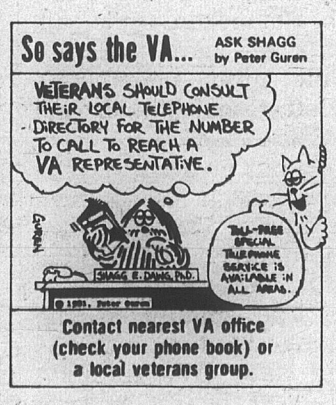
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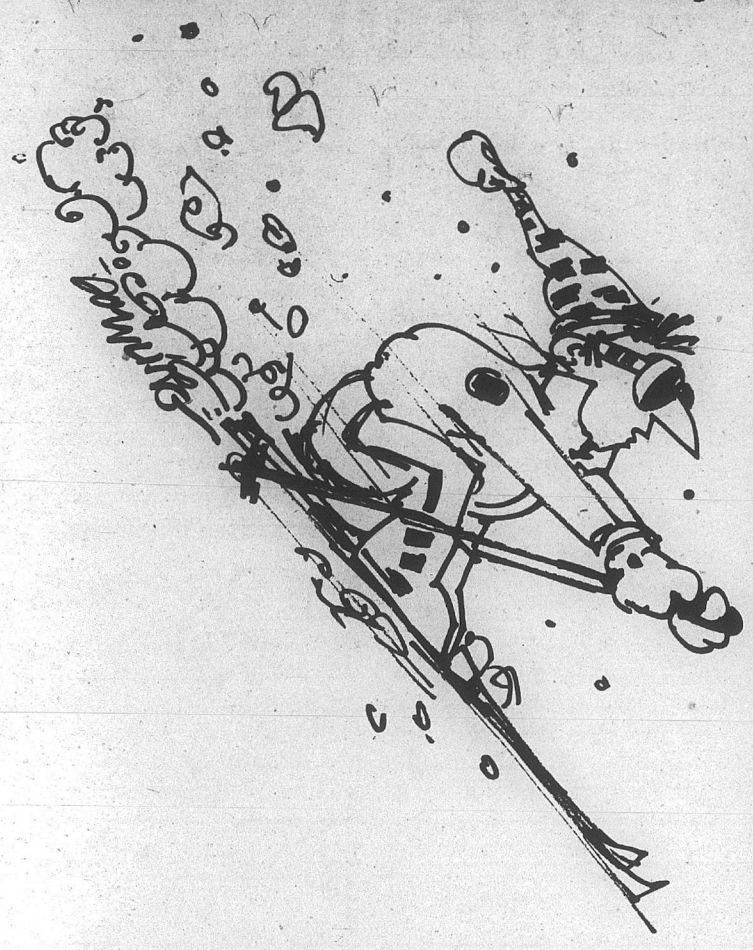
Psycho skier, qu'est-ce que c'est?



By Charlie Thomas

While all you unfortunate poindexters are reading the newspaper as an excuse not to do your geology lab, there are a few who sit in a ski lodge thinking about their geology labs as an excuse not to take another run.

Picture the spring time plight of the snow junkies. Middle of March, academically going to pot, physically beaten to a pulp after 100 days of skiing, mentally frazzled after three months of pure hedonism, it's simply brutal. And, relentlessly, a 20 inch base and blue skies coax them from their comfortable seats in the library. Can anything be done? Let us delve deeper into the mind of the psycopathic skier.

Several varieties of skiers suffer the spring skiing syndrome, each type for a different reason. Alpine racers thrive on fear, preferably induced by speed. This addiction apparently does not diminish with the snow. Emil Duke '84, in an attempt to recreate that fear during the summer, straps himself to the hood of a SAAB, nose to the pavement, and has the driver tailgate a truck at 90 mph. Occasionally they get a little close but, as Duke says, no brain, no pain.

Perhaps recreational skiers are in the worst shape. They may not get a rest until July when the snow in Tuckerman's Ravine finally melts. Having moved up to the Snow Bowl, Gioia Kuss '82 finds it easy to stay in shape for her perennial pilgrimage to Vail. "It breaks my heart to think there might be untracked powder somewhere in the world." Rumor has it Gioia is booking a flight to South America to hit the summer ski season.

Probably the most peculiar of all though are cross-country racers. If denied their daily allotment of torture, the nordic skier may fall into fits of depression, although usually they can ward off the D.T.'s by artificially inducing pain. Roller skis, used on roads, are specifically designed for this purpose. At last week's 50 km. marathon in Bretton Woods some skier managed to accumulate enough pain to last a month. Rain, slushy snow, wiped out tracks, poor wax, the conditions were perfect.

"I got more pain per dollar than in any other race I've ever entered," gloated Jim Frazier '85. Jim was wrestling with a Klister ski stuck to his arm while we talked with him.

We aren't sure what drives the skiers. Many feel a deep seated guilt if they aren't skiing when the snow is good. Conditions don't look promising in the weeks to come. The perfect snow shows no sign of letting up and ski areas predict the longest season in ten years.

Next year has finally arrived for Vermont ski industry

By Martha Reis

The past two practically snowless winters have driven serious skiers to serious drinking. Shaking their fists at the skies that dropped only rain on Vermont's mountains, skibums chanted, "Wait til next year, wait til next year."

Well, next year has arrived. You were able to cancel your appointment with a psychiatrist because this year there was finally snow. It's past midseason now, and the optimism and snow remain.

Many of the smaller ski areas with little or no snowmaking capability were in poor economic shape coming into this season after the two worrisome years of drought. Dixi Nohl, manager of Mad River Glen said, "We were optimistic this year because we had to be optimistic."

Because Mad River has only a 10 percent snow-making capability, meagre snow cover was especially threatening. The 1981-82 season is welcome. As Nohl said: "It's been extremely good," particularly Christmas and weekends.

Nohl attributed what he considered a fairly widespread phenomenon of weekday slackening in business to "the economy," and added ,"it could be due to good skiing in all areas which might dilute the business." All in all, Nohl reported that it is a "good season" for Mad River and even "a record season at some points."

Another mountain popular with students, the Middlebury College Snow Bowl, is experiencing similar delight. "Two years ago was a bust," said Howard Kelton, manager of the Bowl. He said the Bowl "was open 28 days" that year, of which "six to eight were decent" for skiing.

Although the Bowl has already had 94 skier days since opening on December 8, Kelton said, "After two years without good skiing, we worried that skiers had found other things to do which would replace skiing, which is very expensive, after all."

Such fears have been allayed for the most part as the season has progressed. While Kelton noted that Washington's Birthday was a little slower than anticiapted, he attributed that to "people vacationing over Christmas holidays. The expense of the sport has something to do with it." Overall, he concluded, "We're really encouraged. Season pass sales were as good as expected. A super year and we couldn't be happier."

John Rohan of Killington Mountain said, "The last two years have been substantially better for us than others in the area. One factor is our snowmaking." The resort can operate thirteen lifts with machine-made snow. A second factor, according to Rohan, "is reputation. If there's a marginal skiing season in Vermont, skiers come to Killington." Still, "This season is even better," and Killington hopes to have skiers on its slopes until late May or June. Rohan said, "We're making snow now to build up a base on trails that'll go into late May with a 10 to 15 foot average on these trails."

As one of the better known large resorts, Sugarbush Valley, with a snow making capacity on 10 of 14 lifts, felt minimal repercussions as well. "Last year we skied for 201 days", said Roy Cohen, President of Sugarbush Valley Inc. "Last year was good, this year even better." Sugarbush, "is shooting for Memorial Day and it's looking good," according to Cohen.

The area ski lodge and motel business is overjoyed with the '81 and '82 economic year. John Drolet of the Innsbruck Motor Inn, in Stowe, said "It's worked out even better than we thought—our best in 40 years."

Surprisingly enough Drolet believes that only half of the success this year is due to snow. "Right in there we have the cold in the Southern U.S. This winter, their minds haven't turned to tennis yet." In addition, he credited Stowe for "getting its act together" with good programs and publicity. Drolet said, "the preceding months are the motel's best. We're appproximately $7,000 above for each month—December, January and probably February. Looks like it'll be our best March."

Last year at this time, there was no snow cover at the Inn. This March the Inn is "full at least for the next three or four weekends and it looks like it'll be our best March," Drolet concluded.

Record breaking business is also reported at the Gateway Motel in Waterbury. Manager Norm Desorda stated, "January and February were the best in our history." Accordingly Desorda expects a "better than normal season," even though "people may be thinning out this year because of higher prices."

The increasingly prohibitive cost of down hill skiing doesn't worry Dana Kock of the Ski Rack in Burlington. Improved snow conditions "has made a big difference in sales ... we're satisfied with the season," Kock said. "A big factor too is that because of the poor season for the past two years, most of the manufacturers' ware houses are flooded with skiis. As a result of the flooded market, skis are readily available at lower prices."

To the contrary, David Brookes of the Downhill Edge, warned, "merchandise is slim. If you're looking, you'd better move fast." Nevertheless, the Burlington based ski shop is having "an exceptionally good year. This season actually was record setting by leaps and bounds," Brookes noted. During December, the shop's busiest season, sales were up over 33 percent. He attributed the increase to "sales, lots of new skiers, and returned skiers who haven't skied for the past couple of years because of poor sking conditions."

Regardless of the reasons, the unanimous decision remains: the 1981-82 season is a boon to retailers and customers alike. Skiers have weathered escalating costs for the chance to hit snowy slopes. Skiers, your prayers to the snow gods have been answered.

classifieds

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P.C.: "I'm glad we caught you at home..."

Dear BDG: Your very own gay classified as a belated birthday present! Also, a chorus of "Happy Birthday" sung to the tune of "Tabla Tarang"! Happy 21st! LOve, a fellow music scholar.

Dear Mrs. Loeb: I'm so happy that you're here. Are you having "the best time?' I love you, Lisa.

Andy?: B—

Pudge: Life's wonderful, but not to spend it in a chem lab. Please come out of hibernation!!! Spring's here. Lisi & Triz.

Hey Cherkoff: Any action on Campus Carnival Night?

AIM 8 DB: Long live 24 hour vacations and messages on the ceiling! Green Pepper.

Hey — St. Eddie's, I miss your presence but your essence in on my ring.

Andy: How's your forearm, got your stroke down? We're not talking about tennis.

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Mono kisses Middlebury students

By Alison McGhee

Mono—that mysterious disease which seems to strike most frequently during the spring months. Some call it mononucleosis, some the "kissing disease." Middlebury has its share of victims this year; mono is contagious and has been making its rounds on campus.

Mono, or mononucleosis as it is officially called, is a mild infectious disease marked by a large increase in the number of abnormal lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell. It occurs most often in young adults, and doctors believe it is caused by a virus.

Direct contact, such as kissing, can spread the disease, hence its nickname. Mono's basic symptoms are chills, fever, sore throat, fatigue, and swollen lymph glands. It is not a fatal disease and most patients recover within three to six weeks.

The illness, however, can have more serious repercussions. The spleen may become enlarged, tender and susceptible to easy rupture. Furthermore, the lymphoid tissue normally dispersed throughout the liver can become enlarged and this condition may become severe enough to produce symptoms of mild hepatitis.

Annetta Gleason and Shirley Kellington, nurses at Carr Infirmary, offered some information and advice to those afflicted with mono. When asked about possible treatments, Gleason replied, "It depends on how ill you are. There is really no special treatment other than rest or time. There's no magic cure—just rest, relaxation, time, and symptomatic relief."

Kellington said, "We admit some people to the Infirmary for a few days. It all depends on whether they want to come or not. Some people refuse to take any sort of medication for the disease." Gleason added, "It's very hard for some people to realize that you just have to slow down. Of course, for others it's very easy!"

The disease affects different people in different ways. Gleason said, "some people have very large, swollen glands, and it's very painful for them to eat or swallow. For others, on the other hand, it's just like a bad cold."

182

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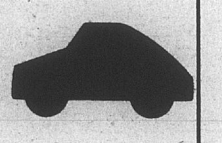

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